The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2226. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPE.

...CHES FOUR DAYS LATER.

...val of the Circassian at St. Johns.

...ent of the Difficulty Between ... France and Portugal.

... FOR A NEW ATLANTIC TETEGRAPH.

... a Decline—Breadstuffs and Pro... Heavy—Consols 98¼@98¾.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 6.

...w steamship *Circassian*, from Galway ...ing of the 27th ult., arrived at this port at ...last evening.

...art of the voyage the *Circassian* encoun... ... She has 300 passengers for ...

... Liverpool and London mail ... of the 30th, and telegraphic ...

...l Mail steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, ...erpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of ...

...ver Hudson, from New-York for Bremen, ...thampton on the 23d for coals.

...sh war-steamer *Gorgon* arrived at Ply... 22d from Halifax and Fayal. The *Gor...* ...ndings for another line of Atlantic Tele... the Banks of Newfoundland to the en... English Channel, *viâ* Fayal.

...y *News* says the North Atlantic Steam ...Galway Line) received by the *City of* ... applications from America for £50,000 ...hich, added to the subscription already ...ds the required capital.

...sh Board of Trade returns for the year ...ember 30, show a decrease in exports, ...st nine months, of over £9,400,000.

...marine Telegraph between Dover and ...ceased working, and was believed to be ...mmunication was kept up between the ...es *vid* Ostend.

...ch Breadstuffs markets continued dull.

...uguese Government yields the *Charles et* ... France, declaring that it yields only to the ... employment of force. The Paris *Patrie* ...ortugal yielded not from fear but wisdom.

... Chamber of Prussia had rejected, by a ...o 76, a proposition to send an address to ...d Prince Regent.

...rican frigate *Wabash* arrived at Constanti... 11th ultimo. A letter says that as Amer... ...cluded in the treaty, the *Wabash* has been ...come up, although she far exceeds the size ...llowed to pass the Dardanelles. She took ... of her guns, however, so that only thirty ... the port-holes, which is nine more than ...allows.

... Servia were looking very serious. The ... were in arms.

...ship *Eastern City* was destroyed by fire at ...4th of August. All on board were saved, ... engineer and one passenger, by the ship ..., arrived at Cape Town.

The Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26.

... has formally delivered up the ship *...Georges*, and liberated her captain.

...ian Chambers unanimously affirmed the ... the Regency, and adjourned.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 25, 1858.

... of Cotton on Saturday and to-day were ..., of which 1,000 were on speculation and ... The market closes dull, with a tendency ...ward, with holders offering freely, but ... disposition to press on the market.

By Telegraph to Galway.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...s declined 1-16d.@⅛d. ₩ lb. since the de... the *America*. The sales, to-day, are esti...,000 bales. The tendency is still down...

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Flour ...es unchanged. Wheat steady and quiet ...s per *America*. Corn has experienced a ...ne on all qualities; the market is quite ...

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...vision Market is dull but steady. Lard ... no sales reported.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...rket firm. Coffee quiet, but without al... rates; prices heavy at 3s. 10d.@3s. 11d. ... Spirits Turpentine firm at 39s.6d.@40s.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25—P. M.

... dull, but steady. Sugar firm. Coffee ...firm; Congou quoted at 10¼d. Rice and ...l.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 25—P. M.

...losed to-day at 98¼ for Money, and 98⅜ ...ount.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 26—Noon.

...re at 98⅛@98¼ for Money and Account.

...ONAL BY THE AMERICA.

...*ric*, in an article on the Portuguese dif... ...ains that the article in the treaty of Paris ...ing that, in case of a serious difference ...tes, they should, before resorting to arms, ...od offices of a friendly Power, is governed ... "so far as circumstances may admit," ...re is not at all applicable to the present ...rrel with Portugal. That, it says, relates ...n of dignity and honor requiring repara... ...t leaving any door open for conciliation. ...ted to say that the French ultimatum com... points—the immediate restitution of the ... *Georges*; the enlargement of the captain ...to two years' imprisonment in irons by the ...ozambique; and an indemnity, the amount ... to be ultimately settled. As to the first ... the French Government will not hear of a ... delay, or good offices. It will accept of ...t satisfaction. As to the third, it is willing ... the good offices of a friendly Power.

...d that the Government have decided upon ...g a harbor at Galway, capable of accom... ...he new transatlantic traffic which is being ...by the new line of steamers between that ...merica. The preliminary measures are in ...

...*ning Post* states that negotiations which ... ...failed to complete have been resumed by ... the President of the United States, ... of the Republic of St. Domingo, for ... ...bay of Samana, at the eastern end ... ...ry says "that this port ... be connected into a second Sebastopol, ...uld give its possessors the command of the ...g seas. The pretext alleged by Mr. Pierce ...e wished to obtain a coal dépôt for the ac... ...on of United States men-of-war." The ...nds that this would be a preliminary to the ...n of the island, and calls upon the English ...nt to stop the present negotiation.

...timontese *Gazette* of the 18th ult. makes an ...nouncement of the changes just effected in ...ian Ministry. M. Lanza, who has been ...e portfolio of Finance *ad interim* since the ...ry of the present year, is now definitively ... Minister to that department. He is replaced ...istry of Public Instruction by M. Charles ... a Senator. In consequence of this last men... ...re are now four Senators in the Cabinet—...ssarà Bona, Deforesta and Cadorna; ... Deputies—M.M. de Cavour, La Marmora ...

...ma first took his seat in the councils of the ...Charles Albert in 1848, as Minister of Pub... ...ction, and held that post till the end of ...49. Since that epoch he has remained a ...eputy, but was elected to the Presidential ...majority of the Chamber in the two sessions ...d 1857-8. Very recently the present King ...on M. Cadorna the dignity of Senator of the ...

...y Montara's little boy still remains in the ...he Inquisition at Rome. The Duc de Gram... ...French Ambassador, has tried in his turn to ..., and obtain from the Pope the restitution of ...; but Pio Nono—you may regard this as cer... ...swered the Duke that he could not, in con... ...replace in the path of perdition a soul which ...though by a miracle, been won for Paradise.

...uthorities of the Basses-Pyrenees complain of ... emigration from that Department, mainly to ...r Plate. The kidnappers have reached near... ...ndred in a single month. The Prefect pro... ...stay the tide by suppressing the emigrant ..., and forbidding the issue of passports to ...

...ges upon the British Consul at Mo...zambique.

...g the passengers who arrived at South... ...yesterday by the Indian mail packet *Indus*, ... and Mrs. McLeod, from Mozambique, on ...rn coast of Africa. Mr. McLeod was Her ... Consul there, and was obliged to haul down ...nd leave, in consequence of the inability of ...guese authorities to protect him. Mr. Mc... ...he first Consul that has represented England ...bique. He was sent out chiefly to protect ...h shipping, a number of small vessels en... the ivory and other trades from Bombay to ...que having been seized unlawfully, it is sup... ...y the Portuguese Government, on the ground ... smuggling, and also to prevent the car... ... of the Slave-trade, which it was well ... was practiced to a considerable extent ... coast. The Consul arrived at Mo... ...e in July, 1857, and for a short time was treated with respect, but having made several representations with regard to the Slave-trade against officials, a system of persecution was commenced, when the English frigate *Castor* arrived, but she stopped only a few hours, and sailed without the dispatches for the admiral on the subject, which Mr. M'Leod had written. After repeated applications, the Governor sent a sergeant of police and six men for the Consul's protection, but the slave-dealers immediately objected to this, saying that the police were not for the protection of the English Consul, and rather than allow him to have them, the municipal authorities disbanded the force altogether. About this time the Consul's wife was taken very ill, but no doctor could be procured by Mr. McLeod to attend her though there were several in the place, one living next door to the consulate. Mr. McLeod then requested the Governor in writing either to send him a medical man from the hospital, or to send to the captain of a small French man-of-war for his doctor. The Governor preferred doing the latter. The French doctor could only come once, as his ship, the *Marie Labordais*, sailed next day, and Mr. McLeod had again to apply to the Governor for a medical officer, which at last he sent, but his visits were confined to two. Shortly after this, her Majesty's ship *Persian* arrived, and while the ship was saluting the Portuguese flag with twenty-one guns, her Majesty's Consul and the inmates of the British consulate were in a state of semi-starvation, they not having tasted any bread or any substitute for it for four days. The first present sent on shore from the *Persian* was a loaf of bread. Mr. McLeod, not having received the guard or protection which he had applied for from the Governor since the disbandment of the police force, had one consisting of five marines landed from the *Persian*, which guard he quartered in his house; but when the Portuguese Governor heard of this, he immediately said that the landing an armed force on Portuguese territory was unlawful; but, after some long conversations with the captain of the *Persian* and Mr. McLeod, he consented to send a guard in the place of the marines, who were accordingly reëmbarked. The Governor's palace, with the largest part of the town, is on the island, while the Consul's residence is on the main land, three miles distant; and up to this time Mr. McLeod had seldom an opportunity of communicating with the Governor, he not being able to procure a boat's crew. But not having the *Persian's* boats Mr. McLeod recommenced his correspondence with him on the subject of the Slave-trade; and having lodged several complaints against some of the Portuguese officials whom he knew were engaged in it, he was again for the third time stoned in his house. One of the missles broke a pane of the glass close to where Mrs. McLeod was sitting, a piece of which struck her hand, which was before her head, lacerating it most severely. After this direct insult to the British flag, with an English man-of-war in the harbor, and a Portuguese guard in the house, the only course for Mr. McLeod to pursue were either to blow the port down or haul down his flag, which latter course he pursued the next day.

The greatest praise is due to Mr. McLeod for the way in which he retained his post for five months, from the time of the leaving of her Majesty's ship *Castor* till the arrival of the *Persian*, during which time he was in constant danger of his life from a mob excited by the most influential class of men—Slave-dealers; nimself and wife left with but one servant, an English female.

The Russians on the Amoor.

A letter which appears in the St. Petersburg *Gazette* of the 8th inst., from the pen of an officer of rank, furnishes some curious details on the importance of the acquisition lately made by Russia on the banks of the Amoor. The writer was, at his own request, appointed by Admiral Kazakevitch, Governor of Nicolaieff, on that river to explore the country, with a view to open a new means of communication.

I must observe, he states, that at the spot at which I am writing the Amoor is but sixty versts from the ocean. On this part of the coast, and so near to the Amoor is the magnificent Bay of Castries, discovered by La Perouse, and by him named after the French Minister of Marine of that day. But the cape, and a natural arch of rock under which ships have to pass, bear the name of the discoverer. The bay has a deep and commodious anchorage, whilst vessels of more than fourteen feet draft cannot enter the mouth of the Amoor. Lower down, the Amoor turns again to a distance from the sea, and does not fall into the ocean till after a course of 350 versts. It results, then, that if a railway were constructed to the point above mentioned, all the merchandise that comes from Siberia down the river, and all sent from America into Siberia, would shorten their trajet by 600 versts, and would have a land transit of only 60. This advantage is the more evident as vessels would be relieved from the difficult and sinuous entrance into the Amoor, and would discharge directly in the Gulf of Castries.

The country round the Gulf is surrounded by virgin forests. The trees attain an elevation of twenty sagenes (more than forty yards) and are as straight as an arrow and nearly a yard in diameter. The writer of the letter says that after a search of many months he discovered a defile in the mountains, through which the line of railway might be easily taken. The Gulf of Castries has been declared a free port, and the writer had been instructed to draw the ground plan for a town, to be located just where a small stream falls into the Gulf, the construction of which would be begun as soon as the railway to the Amoor had been completed. All vessels, whether Russian or foreign, take pilots at the spot in question, either when entering the river or leaving in ballast.

Among the vessels to the Gulf was the Russian tender *Kamtchadal*, which had arrived from China with dispatches from Admiral Putiatine. During his voyage, states the writer of the letter, Count Putiatine discovered another gulf to the south of Castries, and opposite to the Japanese island of Matsonai. To this the Count gave the name of Port St. Wladimir, and planted there a cross with an inscription establishing that the port had been discovered and occupied by the Russians. The inhabitants, who are of the Japanese race, asserted that no vessel had ever approached there before, and were therefore immensely astonished when they beheld the Russian steamer *America*.

Mr. Morphy—Reply of Mr. Staunton, Declining a Chess Contest.

The London *Illustrated News* received by steamer *America* contains the reply of Mr. Staunton to the letter of Mr. Morphy urging him to fix a time for the chess contest between them. It is as follows:

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter I have to observe that you must be perfectly conscious that the difficulty in the way of my engaging in a chess match is one over which I have no control. You were distinctly apprised, in answer to the extraordinary proposal of your friends that I should leave my home, family, and avocations, to proceed to New-Orleans for the purpose of playing chess with you, "that a long and arduous contest, even in London, would be an undertaking too formidable for me to embark in, without ample opportunity for the recovery of my old strength in play, together with such arrangement as would prevent the sacrifice of my professional engagements.' Upon your unexpected arrival here, the same thing was repeated to you, and my acceptance of your challenge was entirely conditional on my being able to gain time for practice.

The experience, however, of some weeks, during which I have labored unceasingly, to the serious injury of my health, shows that not only is it impracticable for me to save time for that purpose, but that by no means short of giving up a great work on which I am engaged, subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for breach of contract, could I obtain time even for the match itself. Such a sacrifice is, of course, out of all question. A match at chess or cricket may be a good thing in its way, but none but a madman would for either forfeit his engagements and imperil his professional reputation. Under these circumstances, I waited only the termination of your late struggle to explain that, fettered as I am at this moment, it is impossible for me to undertake any enterprise which would have the effect of withdrawing me from duties I am pledged to fulfill.

The result is not, perhaps, what either you or I desired, as it will occasion disappointment to many; but it is unavoidable, and the less to be regretted, since a contest wherein one of the combatants must fight under disadvantages so manifest as those I should have to contend against, after many years' retirement from practical chess, with my attention absorbed and brain overtaxed by more important pursuits, could never be accounted a fair trial of skill. I have the honor to be, Yours, &c. H. STAUNTON.

PAUL MORPHY, Esq.

P. S.—I may add that, although denied the satisfaction of a set encounter with you at this period, I shall have much pleasure, if you will again become my guest, in playing you a few games, *sans façon*.

Interesting from Northern Mexico.

RESIGNATION OF VIDAURRI—COL. ZARAGOSA IN COMMAND OF THE NORTHERN FORCES.

The steamship *General Rusk*, which arrived at New-Orleans on the 1st inst., brings information from Northern Mexico.

Gen. Vidaurri has issued a proclamation calling on several merchants along the frontier to pay the sums annexed to their names, amounting to $150,000, or to remove with their goods from the country, although the goods had paid him duties. He says: "I will give no explanation, and wish no questions, but enforce it on you (his officers) to see this carried out." Many Americans and foreign merchants were preparing to remove, when he revoked the decree, and left for parts unknown.

In the battle with Miramon the Liberals lost 35 pieces of artillery, some 50 or 60 wagons, and had some 1,500 men taken prisoners and 400 killed.

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 27th endeavors to show that the liberal cause is not so desperate as is represented. It says that 400 of Vidaurri's men were captured and massacred by Miramon.

The *Boletin Official* of the 16th says that Vidaurri has resigned the command in Chief of the northern forces in favor of Colonel Zaragosa, who had begun an active reorganization of the forces, and had already equipped a force of more than two thousand men. A forced loan and voluntary contribution had been commenced at Monterey, by which it was thought that ample means would be raised to make a new effort against Miramon. The *Boletin* says that Vidaurri's resignation was caused by treason in his own camp, his guns having been spiked previous to the recent battle, to which his defeat is attributed.

The Reactionists were committing depredations and burning haciendas.

At last accounts Blanco and other Generals were threatening San Luis, and a battle was anticipated there soon.

Chihuahua, Mexico, is represented as being without any government. The people were divided into several parties, without support from either the Constitutional or the Zuloaga government.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Walker Attempting to Obtain a Withdrawal of the President's Proclamation—Reported Misunderstanding between the President and J. Glancy Jones—The British Naval Forces and t he Fillibusters, etc.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

General Walker is here to seek a withdrawal of the President's Proclamation, or at least a modification of its terms. He has not yet had an interview with the President, but will ask one to-morrow. He hopes, through friends, to secure an audience, and says he is all ready to leave for Nicaragua. Should he fail to induce President Buchanan to withdraw or modify his Proclamation, he declares his intention to disregard the same and sail immediately. The General dines to-day with the Hon. A. Dudley Mann, in company with a number of other friends. He expects to remain here only two or three days.

I learn that there has been a most unpleasant "flare up" between President Buchanan and his new Minister to Austria, the Hon. J. G. Jones. It appears that the President was for hurrying Mr. Jones off, immediately, to his new field of labor, while the latter insisted on remaining until his nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate. A rumor was started that Senator Douglas would make war upon this nomination, and it so alarmed the new recipient of Executive favor, that he was unwilling to go as General Scott did, "leaving a fire in the rear." The intimate friends of Judge Douglas, residing in this City, were consulted, and they gave Mr. Jones an assurance that the Judge would wage no war upon any proper appointment of Mr. Buchanan, but that he would resist the confirmation of some of the disreputable appointments in Illinois. It is now understood that he will leave in six weeks whether nomination be then acted on or not, provided it be not previously rejected.

It is strange that parties will continue to report that the British Minister has notified our Government that Nicaragua will have the assistance of the English ships in preventing the landing of fillibusters. No such notice has been or will be given, unless it be with the further understanding that the English troops are to be first *landed*. Then they are within the provisions of international law as recognized by the "American Cabinet." No interference will be permitted by our Government with our *ships* or their passengers before they land. After landing, they may be opposed by British arms without room for complaint from us.

The position of the Prussian Government relative to American passports seems not to be understood. It is an *offence* for a Prussian subject to leave the Kingdom without a regular service in the Army. That offence is afterwards punished if the individual is found within Prussian territory—punished not as a Prussian subject, but as an offender against the laws of the country. Suppose he had left in debt, and after becoming naturalized here, returned again to Prussia—would the fact of naturalization have cancelled the debt? If not, then a suit would lie for the debt. Just so with an offence committed against the law—and such is the law of nations as recognized by our Government.

The friends of Judge Douglas had a grand jollification last evening at the residence of Colonel McCook. The leading toast was, "The united Democracy, and the success of the Charleston nominee." Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The contractors have notified the Post-office Department that they will dispatch their steamer *Catawba* from Charleston on an extra trip to Havana on the 13th inst., carrying the mail. She will leave Havana on her return on the 20th.

A private letter from Galveston, dated Oct. 29, states that the yellow fever is making fearful ravages. Six physicians had died. The writer advises absentees not to return until Dec. 1. There had been no frost, and with a change to warm weather the fatality increased.

The ship *Constitution*, from New-York, arrived at Galveston on the 26th ult., with the heaviest cargo of iron ever brought to the latter port.

The Weather at the Eastward.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The northeasterly rain storm, which commenced here Tuesday morning last, has checked outdoor business, and caused the detention of numerous outward-bound vessels, ready to put to sea. To-day the storm has increased in severity, rain falling heavily, with a strong gale. The tides are unusually high.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The weather cleared up this forenoon and the steamboat train *viâ* Stonington arrived about 11 o'clock and the Fall River and Norwich trains during the forenoon.

Chess Tournament in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 6.

This evening's *Bulletin* announces the prospect of a very interesting chess match between the New-York Club and the Athenæum players of this city. The match is to be played by telegraph, the American Telegraph Company having placed the wires at the disposal of the clubs for the purpose. The contest will probably come off next week.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever, yesterday, were 25.

Marine Disasters.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER R. J. MERCER.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The schooner *R. J. Mercer* came on shore this morning, at 6 o'clock, one mile south of Shark river. The crew were all saved, but the vessel will be a total loss. A very severe storm has been raging all day, and is likely to do much damage on the coast.

THE SHIP BARBARA WATERLOGGED.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 6.

The ship *Barbara*, from Quebec for London, was waterlogged in a gale on the Banks of Newfoundland Oct. 25. The steward was drowned. The captain and crew were taken off the wreck on the 31st, by the brig *Mary Morton*, which brought them here yesterday.

DISASTER TO THE FRENCH BRIG CANADIENNE.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The French brig *Canadienne*, from New-York for St. Peters, has put in here with six feet of water in her hold, and with loss of bulwarks, &c. She has been within forty-five miles of St. Peters, but was blown back.

Sailing of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The steamer *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with 195 passengers for Liverpool.

Obituary.

The London *Sunday Times* announces the death of two famous chess-players. The first, Dr. Lehfeldt, was one of the editors of the Berlin *Schachzeitung*, which will deeply feel the void left by his early demise. The second is Herr Matschecko, from Vienna, known, years since, as one of the best players and most esteemed members of the Vienna Chess Club. His strength in, and predilections for, the gambits, were proverbial in that capital.

The funeral services of the Rev. Frederick Crowe will be held this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, at the First Baptist Church, in this City. Mr. Crowe was lately banished from Central Spanish America, for circulating the Bible. He has been laboring on behalf of the people of that country for nearly twenty years. He was subjected to persecution and imprisonment, and was, a few weeks since, banished from the country. By his exposures and cruel sufferings he incurred the sickness which has just terminated in his death in this City.

CALIFORNIA.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Desponding Accounts from Fraser's River.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.

Later From Salt Lake City.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The California Overland Mail arrived here today, bringing San Francisco dates down to the 11th ultimo, inclusive. The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* furnishes the following summary of intelligence of events which have transpired since the departure of the last Panama steamer.

The first Overland Mail train from St. Louis reached San Francisco rather unexpectedly, on the morning of the 15th ultimo, having been twenty-four days on the trip. Arrangements were being made at San Francisco for an appropriate celebration of the event.

The telegraph had been extended to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and dispatches from thence had been received at San Francisco.

The Fraser River excitement was fully played out. The steamer *Cortes*, which left San Francisco on the 9th, took out only twenty passengers, and steamers were returning daily, loaded down with disheartened and destitute miners. The whole amount of Fraser River gold dust deposited in the San Francisco mint up to Oct. 1, was valued at only about $57,000.

A fire broke out at Jamestown on the night of the 6th, which destroyed twenty-seven buildings. Total loss $250,000.

Business generally had been quiet at San Francisco since the departure of the last steamer, but the demand for goods from the interior was about as full as usual at this season.

The seventh Butterfield Overland Mail from the Pacific arrived at St. Louis on Wednesday. It brought advices four days later than those received by the steamship *St. Louis*, namely, to Oct. 9.

The news is without importance.

From the summary which appears in the St. Louis *Republican*, and our own San Francisco files, we derive the following particulars:

The most important intelligence is that the first mail out from St. Louis was making unexpectedly rapid progress towards its Western destination. It was met fifteen hours out from San Francisco, and only *twenty-two days* after its departure from St. Louis, so that the arrival of the coach at the Pacific shore inside of twenty-three days was assured.

The rainy season was setting in in portions of the State. The *Alta California* says:

The Union Ditch Company, of Murphy's, near San Andreas, have completed the largest reservoir in the State. It is located about 43 miles East of Murphy's—near the region of perpetual snow—on a tributary of the Stanislaus, and when filled, will cover an area of 1,500 acres. The dam, we learn, will be completed in the Fall, before the rains set in. The object of its construction is to economize the water that flows off during the months of June and July, when the melting snows fill the river to overflowing. The water thus caught will be saved until the months of September and October, when the river supply fails to furnish enough for the ordinary wants of the miner. The reservoir will then be drawn upon, and by this means the Union Ditch will have a perpetual supply for the demands of the mining interest. It is situated in a dense forest of pine and fir, where but little will be lost by evaporation.

The Governor had issued a proclamation for the special election of a Senator from the Ninth District, (Sacramento,) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Wm. I. Ferguson. Among the names mentioned are A. Reddington, Robt. C. Clark, B. C. Whiting, John Heard, Josiah Johnson, D. W. Welty, Frank Denver and G. E. Montgomery.

The Stockton *Republican* says it has heard rumors of some great diggings that have been discovered in the vicinity of Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras County, distant some thirty miles from Stockton, and said to be very extensive. The *Republican* does not deem it advisable to say more until it hears further particulars from the locality.

The Hon. A. R. Moloney, the newly-elected State Comptroller, had been sworn in and commissioned by the Governor, but had not taken possession of the office, the duties of which are still performed by Colonel Whitman, the old incumbent.

The Solano *Herald* says that Captain Robert H. Horner, of the steamship *Uncle Sam*, who was indicted for manslaughter, was tried by a jury in the District Court, at Fairfield, Solano County, and honorably acquitted.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., the overland mail from St. Louis and Memphis arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., with one through passenger, Mr. Ormsby. The event was celebrated by the firing of a salute this evening.

A number of old $20 California pieces, of Kellogg & Co.'s coinage, have been found to be badly sweated. Some of the banking houses have paid many of them out, but have refused to take them back again on deposit. A business man having large dealings with several banks went round collecting the cash on a number of checks in his possession, and received in return a number of $20 pieces, which he threw promiscuously into a bag he was carrying, and which contained a large amount of United States coin. He supposed they were perfectly good; but on making a deposit late in the day, they refused to take them at one of the banks, giving as a reason that Kellogg & Co.'s coin were not of current value, as stamped upon their face. It was impossible to tell at which bank he got them, as after he drew the checks he emptied the pieces in the bag containing the good coin, where it became all mixed up together. The coin had evidently been tampered with since it was issued by Kellogg & Co. Besides this kind of money, there is a large amount of counterfeit $5 pieces in circulation.

Mr. D. C. Broderick and others were detained a few hours at Silver Creek by the breaking of a baggage wagon. The Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph corps had reached 38 miles from Placerville with the line.

The Overland Telegraph.

FIRST DISPATCH FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA.

SUMMIT OF THE SIERRA NEVADA, Oct. 7—12 M.

Messages are now passing hourly from Placerville East.

The wagon-road contractors are pushing the work forward vigorously. Only four miles yet remain to be cut through the timber. Thirty days will complete the work.

Parties of emigrants and camp followers are passing daily. Large quantities of goods are being sent across the mountains to supply the settlers in Carson Valley, and the troops *en route* for California.

Our line works excellently. Nights cool and bracing. Comet looms up bright and glorious.

From Salt Lake City.

PLACERVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1858.

The Overland Mail arrived at 11½ o'clock last night, bringing Eastern mails and three through passengers, having left Salt Lake on the 20th September.

Nothing of importance had occurred at Salt Lake since our dispatches of the 20th ult. The Sixth Regiment of Infantry were near Lindsay's station when the mail passed, and were making rapid marches for California.

The Deseret *News* complains very much of the mails between Salt Lake and the Atlantic States, and says they do not feel justified in sending any important correspondence through that channel, and hopes they will soon have an Express through which they can communicate, and recommends their Eastern friends having business with Salt Lake to send *viâ* Panama and California.

Elder William Evans was struck by lightning on the 26th of August, near Beaver, in Beaver County. He was a native of Wales.

Gen. Hunt and Dr. Forney were at Gravelly Ford. The Indians were very numerous along the route this trip, but were quite friendly.

ARRIVAL OF A COMPANY OF MORMON ELDERS FROM UTAH.

A company of Mormon Elders has arrived in Missouri from Utah. A letter from one of the Mormons there, says: "The company with which I traveled consisted of twenty-nine persons, nine vehicles and twenty-four animals. At the time of our leaving Salt Lake City, on the 16th of September last, all was peace and quiet in Utah. The wheat crops had been harvested, and peaches and other fruit were in abundance. The merchant trains had principally all arrived; goods very high and money plenty. I was informed by the mail-driver that passed us that ex-Chief Justice Eccles had left the scene of his great exploits, and was returning to his home in the States, having received a gentle hint that his services as Chief Justice of Utah could very well be dispensed with by the citizens of that Territory. Quite a number of the citizens of Utah have been employed by the officers of the army at Camps Scott and Floyd in the erection of barracks and other preparations for their Winter campaign. The health of ex-Governor Young was good. He attends to his business as usual, and enjoys the full confidence of the residents of that Territory. Governor Cumming is highly respected as the Chief Magistrate, and has proved himself thus far to be an honorable and high-minded man. Judge St. Clair and Indian Agent Dodge had arrived a few days previous to our leaving. We met Colonel Morris' company of infantry on the 'Big Mountain,' *en route* for Camp Floyd, in Cedar Valley. We met also a Danish company of Mormons at the head of Echo Cañon, that had emigrated from Denmark this season; also Judge Appleby's company, on the 24th of September, at the Three Crossings of Sweet Water, all well. We met thirteen hundred wagons, belonging to different individuals, freighted with provisions and clothing for the army, each wagon drawn by eight yoke of cattle, averaging sixty hundred weight to the wagon.

We passed many camps of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, all of whom were friendly. They had burnt the prairies for several hundred miles, which rendered feed scarce in some places; our animals, however, did well, and we performed the journey in thirty-three traveling days, which, at this season of the year, is considered a quick trip."

Oregon and Washington.

A correspondent writing from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, under date of the 4th inst., says:

"Our town was somewhat startled by the arrival of an express from Skagit Head, with a request to have a detachment of United States troops sent up. The troops were immediately embarked on board the *R. C. Jeff. Davis*, under the command of Lieutenant Scott, for the seat of war. The Indians, it appears, were on their return from a grand Indian potlach held at Teekulet, and had managed to get hold of a barrel of whisky, on which they were having a good time generally. There were delegations from the Snoqualmie, Sno-ho-mish and Skagit tribes. The Indian agent at Skagit Head attempted to approach their camping-ground, when he was fired upon. The Indian was immediately shot who fired, and the Agent retreated. After a general waw-waw the affair was settled. The troops have returned, bringing with the noted Pat Kanino, chief of the Snoqualmie tribe, who is now boarding at the military station at Uncle Sam's expense."

A late number of the Portland *Christian Advocate* publishes the following abstract of the statistics furnished by the annual Conference of the Oregon M. E. Church:

"Total number of members, 2,111—being an increase of 216 over last year. Of the number baptized the last year, 137 are adults, and 126 children. Of the estimated allowances to the traveling preachers, the aggregate is $26,760 82. The aggregate of receipts is $21,962; the deficiency is $5,136 37. The highest salary received by any one preacher was $1,007—paid at Salem. The lowest amount was $54—paid at Scottsburg. There are 51 preachers stationed."

THE ELECTIONS.

New-York.

Returns are in from all the counties in this State. The total Republican majorities foot up 125,129, against Democratic majorities of 106,539. Republican majority in the State, **18,640.** The Boards of County Canvassers will meet to-morrow, and it is probable that the declaration of the official vote will increase the Republican majority.

The Republican majority for Members of Congress greatly exceeds that for Governor. The totals are as follows: Republican majorities in 29 Congressional Districts are 70,044; Democratic majorities in 4 Districts, 3,700. Republican majority in the State, 66,344.

The Assembly stands 99 or 100 Opposition to 28 or 29 Democrats.

The two vacancies in the State Senate are filled by the election of Republicans.

Two-thirds of the County Officers elected—Sheriffs, County Clerks, Judges, Justices and Coroners—are Republican.

The vote on the Constitutional question is very light. All the returns we have received indicate a majority of 628 in favor of a Constitutional Convention.

Gerrit Smith's vote was exceedingly slim. Fifteen counties and seven towns are reported, which give Smith only 2,362 votes. His vote in the whole State will probably not exceed 6,000, or an average of 100 votes in each county.

Illinois.

Our returns from Illinois are sufficiently full to indicate the result in the State. Douglas has a majority in the new Legislature of 8 on joint ballot. The Senate stands 11 Republicans to 14 Douglas Democrats; the House of Representatives 35 Republicans to 40 Douglas Democrats. The following table is from the Chicago *Press and Tribune* (Republican):

SENATE.

Dists.	Rep.	Douglas
1. N. B. Judd*	1	
2. H. W. Blodgett	1	
3. Zenos Aplington	1	
4. John H. Adams	1	
5. R. F. Adams	1	
6. G. D. A. Parks*	1	
7. B. C. Cook*	1	
8. George C. Bestor	1	
9. Thomas G. Henderson*	1	
10. W. C. Goudy*		1
11. J. P. Richmond		1
12. Austin Brooks		1
13. C. L. Higbee		1
14. A. L. Knapp		1
15. C. W. Vanderen*	1	
16. S. Post*		1
17. S. W. Fuller*		1
18. T. A. Marshall	1	
19. M. O'Kean*		1
20. S. L. Byron*		1
21. S. A. Buckmaster		1
22. W. H. Underwood*		1
23. S. H. Martin*		1
24. E. C. Coffery*		1
25. A. A. Kuykendall		1
Total	11	14
Douglas majority		3

*Holding over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dists.	Rep.	Douglas.
1. Wm. A. Hacker		1
4. Thos. S. Hicks		1
5. J. G. Detrich		1
7. John D. Wood		1
8. J. McElwain and —— Anderson		2
9. J. G. Powell (probably)		1
10. R. T. Forth (probably)		1
11. Monroe		1
12. John Scheel and Vital Jarrott	2	
13. Charles Holles		1
14. Z. B. Job and J. H. Sloss		2
16. W. G. Stephenson		1
17. H. C. McCleave		1
18. J. Undegra		1
19. Thomas Brewer		1
20. J. M. Davis		1
21. Wm. C. Shirley		1
22. F. P. Rush		1
23. Alex. King		1
24. R. Moseley	1	
25. W. W. Craddock	1	
26. J. W. Barrett and Daniel Short		2
27. Cyrus Epler and E. B. Hitt		2
28. G. J. Shaw and K. Kerley		2
28. M. M. Bane and W. Metcalf		2
30. L. D. Erwin		1
31. W. H. Roosevelt		1
32. —— Berry		1
33. John G. Graham and S. P. Cummings		2
34. W. Engle		1
35. G. H. Campbell (probably)		1
36. Daniel Stickel	1	
37. —— Harman	1	
38. Leonard Sweet	1	
39. —— Wilson		1
40. William C. Rice	1	
41. Thos. C. Moore, M. G. Brace	2	
42. J. A. McCall	1	
43. A. Campbell, R. S. Hicks	2	
44. V. Vermilyea	1	
45. Hiram Norton, A. W. Mack, J. M. Hood	3	
46. W. Patten, W. B. Plato	2	
47. John H. Bryant	1	
48. E. Gilmore	1	
49. William Prothrow	1	
50. Joshua White	1	
51. James DeWolf, H. S. Townsend	2	
52. John A. Davis	1	
53. E. W. Blaisdell	1	
54. L. S. Church. S. A. Hurlbut	2	
55. Elijah M. Haines	1	
56. Van H. Higgins, S. L. Baker	2	
57. E. Peck, C. Butz	2	
58. Rufus Miles	1	
Total	35	40

Douglas majority, 5.

Douglas majority on joint ballot, 8.

CONGRESS.

Four Republicans and five Douglas Democrats are elected to Congress from Illinois. The following table shows the majorities:

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Discussions in England—China—Mr. Dallas as a Sportsman.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

Nothing new from the telegraph to-day! I have just left the office in the city, where nothing had been had, and where, I am afraid, nothing will be had very satisfactory for some time to come. However, the company are acting very honorably and fairly about the matter here, and I suppose with you also, and pretend to no new light on the subject of their precious wires. At all events there are no such obstacles in the way of their future triumph over the difficulty which now beset their enterprise as have been set up by the wise Government of France in the matter of free telegraphic communication between London and Paris. The "Thunderer," you will see, growls a savage growl this morning over the "civilization" which takes such extraordinarily good care of everybody and everything, that enterprise, energy, and all individual efforts to make the world richer, wiser, or better, are paralyzed by the omnipresent force of the Government. Nor without reason does the "Thunderer" growl. The people of France are literally governed almost into imbecility, and it is an astonishing proof of the vigor of the race that they are still able to take care of their ordinary private business in life. That they should be unequal to the comprehension and management of those great peaceful developments of individual intellect and ambition by which England and America are reclaiming the wastes of the whole world, ruling the seas, and advancing steadily over all sorts of political troubles and dangers, is no more—is, indeed, even less—than was to be expected, when we consider what sort of a national life they have led for these last two hundred years. Could anything be imagined more astonishing in the way of protectionist madness than the cry which has just gone up in France from the canal companies for defence against the growing commercial superiority of the railways? I don't think it ever entered into the head of the wildest canal-advocate of New-York to suggest that the Erie and Central Roads should be forced by law to raise their tariffs so high as to drive business back to the deserted highway of the Lakes and the Hudson.

France, however, is not the only country which has this week provoked the English journalists into a war of words. We Americans have come in for a rap over the knuckles, *apropos* of our Chinese diplomacy, and the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES will not need to be told that the rap is not altogether undeserved. I sent home to you some three weeks or a month ago, an outline of all the facts upon which the London *Times* now bases its appeal to our people against the part they have been made to play, and I am reluctantly obliged to admit that the English journalist has not gone beyond the truth in his representation of the sad, I wish I could say the unaccountable, mistakes made by Mr. REED in dealing with the Mandarins. You will remember that from the first this result was feared by yourselves, Mr. BUCHANAN seeming to be as incapable of comprehending the value of a direct and honest policy in foreign as in domestic affairs. Verily we have suffered much at the hands of the sage of Wheatland—but it may not be thrown away upon us—and it will not be if it but open the eyes of the people to the false and foolish positions in which we are constantly placed by the want at Washington of high, honorable and unselfish statesmen. Seen from this distance of 3,000 miles, the Paraguay expedition looks like a gleam of light—but it will not do to be too sanguine on that subject. We may find after all that Mr. BUCHANAN has devised some ingenious plan for log-rolling sense and justice into the brains of his brother LOPEZ which will bring us all to confusion. There are all the elements of a serious muddle in the business, and the President is not the man we have a right to take him for if he does not avail himself thereof In the meanwhile we are sure of the sympathies of all the civilized world if we really do our work well in Paraguay, and heaven grant that we may so handle the business as to make it a set-off against our silly *fiasco* in China!

Perhaps, as it is a question of powder and ball, we could not do better than confide it to our Minister at this Court, Mr. DALLAS, of whom you may not know that he is a capital shot, and wields the Manton as cleverly as the pen. No accomplishment can possibly come amiss to a diplomatist, although our good people in general seem to think even good manners and a decent knowledge of their own language superfluous ornaments unworthy the envy of a Republican State—and Mr. DALLAS' skill as a marksman, served him very prettily the other day in an extemporized match with a certain veteran Viscount who is trying to console himself in the turnip fields for his defeat upon the floor of St. Stephens', and pops away at partridges with a surer aim than at Jones. Our Minister was the Viscount's guest at the charming country seat immortalized by that most modest of chroniclers, Mr. HENRY WIKOFF, and was enjoying the morning air, when his host emerged from the mansion, gay with that inexhaustible gayety which fifty years of London life and government office have not abated, and arrayed for the field in the inevitable gaiters appropriate to the murder of birds. He was apologizing for leaving his guest, without a suspicion that an American diplomatist could think of meddling with so peculiarly British a sport as shooting at partridges in turnip-fields, involving, as it does, six or seven hours of pretty hard walking, with no slight pull upon the whole system, muscular and nervous, when our Envoy most politely insisted upon setting off, accoutred as he was, rather for the drawing-room than for the open country, and trying his hand at the business. The Viscount of course assented, no doubt with such a private chuckle over the coming misfortunes of his diplomatic friend as ROCHEFOUCAULD would have delighted to witness, and the illustrious gentlemen marched off together with their small array of dogs and gamekeepers. The first American volley was delivered from both barrels, "right and left," and brought down as many birds. Fancy the Viscount's amazement. This, however, might be a piece of luck. But what could be said when every whirr and rise in the field was followed by the same prompt and precise results, till the hour of luncheon found the unpremeditated game-bag of the western representative rather more than twice as heavy as that of his distinguished companion? Only I fear that we are often more fortunate than wise—for I *have* known some of our ambassadorial corps whom I should have been sorry to pit, either in point of skill, strength, endurance, good humor, good manners, or good sense, against the veteran ex-leader of English liberals, and I should be glad indeed to think that the half of our young men of education and position could come as creditably out of such a chance encounter as an actual Minister at the Court of St James. Meanwhile you may safely enroll Mr. DALLAS with Chief Justice MARSHALL, Chancellor KENT, General SCOTT, and the other vigorous worthies to whom you once appealed against the notion that our American breed of men carries less weight and will stand less wear and tear than the ancestral British stock. We are our own worst enemies, certainly, and need only take honest thought of our own bodies and what they require in the way of play and work alike, to hold our own with our cousins or with all the world. But of this honest thought we have the sorest need, and I trust that every young Yankee who on reading this feels inwardly "convicted" that he should have been unequal to the silent challenge of the British statesman, will forthwith shoulder his gun and haunt the fields until he has brought himself up to the mark.

Of strictly British affairs there is little to record in the past week. The peripatetic wisdom of the land continues, as you will see, to cry in the streets at Liverpool and elsewhere, and the newspapers give heed. At Newcastle a French officer has just scared a silly and insolent editor into apologizing for a very abusive article, and it is hard to say which appears the greatest simpleton in the affair, the Gaul who hectored or the Briton who was hectored. Antiquarian meetings, conferences of ecclesiastical bodies, educational conventions, all go on as usual in the recess, and everybody silently awaits the meeting of Parliament for the battle over the new Reform Bill, which promises to be most serious and fiery—if indeed the Sikhs in India, whose turbulence, as reported in private letters, is really very menacing, or the French in Europe, whose position is becoming daily more perilous to themselves and their neighbors, do not divert all minds by a new and sudden outburst of foreign danger from the question of home organization. Whatever may be said in the Government organs to the contrary, I happen to know that the most unrelaxing activity is going on in all the national docks and arsenals, and that England is arming at every point as if the Russian war were at its height. It is idle to pretend that this can be done with no particular expectation of any special necessity.

England and France—Political Movements—Fashionable Gossip—Theatricals, &c.

From Another Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Oct. 22, 1858.

There are unmistakable symptoms of growing chilliness between the Governments of France and England. In the Levant matters have been going on for some time unsatisfactorily. The diplomatic agents of the two Governments, who were keeping up a certain show of concert, have been daily more engaged in watching and circumventing one another. In imitation of the Russians, who have long used the pretext of religion for an ostentatious system of ecclesiastical, uncharitable patronage of the Greek communion, the French have, since the peace of 1856, spared no pains in organizing a species of religious emissariat among the other Christian sects of Turkey in Europe, but more especially amongst the members of the Latin Church. Propagandism is rather disclaimed than affected by the *Lazaristes* and *Sœurs de charité*; but as they, and the Government agents with whom they are in obvious communication, have access to large pecuniary resources, and as their benefactions do not distinctly appear to have any religious use or object, English jealousy and suspicion is aroused, and the question is perpetually asked, without being intelligibly answered: "What is all this for?" If France has prospective designs, with or without concert with Russia, of aggrandizement in the Levant, the whole is intelligible enough. Her recent conduct with regard to Montenegro, not to speak of the part she took in the Conferences respecting Molde-Wallachia, points this way. At the same moment her mode of proceeding in Italy and Portugal fills our Foreign-Office, if not with uneasiness, at least with chagrin. I know for certain that the *Donawerth* and *Austerlitz* sailed under secret orders for the Tagus, and were actually two days on their way before the slightest rumor of their going had reached the British Government. The fact of their sailing, and a conjecture as to their destination, was first communicated by the English Consul at the port of Toulon, and it was only on the following day, in reply to inquiries from Lord COWLEY, that M. WALEWSKI admitted, but still in vague and evasive terms, the object of their mission. The affair of the *Charles et Georges* is not yet arranged; and in the language of one of our Cabinet, "it looked for some days uncommonly black." In reality, the discretion for terms of compromise is going on between London and Paris; for Portugal will concede just as much and no more than Lord MALMESBURY tells her is necessary. While such is the state of things regarding the affairs of one peninsula, no less dissatisfaction is felt with respect to the conduct of certain personages in the other. The real cause and the possible consequences of Mr. CAVOUR'S visit to the French Emperor at Plombiéres are becoming more fully known. He was invited expressly by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and since his return, active agencies are known to have been set at work both in Piedmont and throughout the adjacent Italian States, which can have but one purpose, namely: the renewal of hostile movements against Austria. Our Government have, on learning each new indication of these designs, pressed for explanations, and have received in reply what are termed in diplomacy the most tranquilizing assurances. But the Sardinian opiates somehow do not act—incessant irritants being applied by the vigilance and apprehension of the Court of Vienna. I more than suspect you will hear ere long of angry expostulations, if not something more between the cabinets of London and Turin; for the Derbyte Administration is drifting fatuously on the same quicksands where its predecessor would have certainly perished had it not foundered in a desperate attempt to win back the unlimited confidence of NAPOLEON III.

London begins to look busier, if not brighter, than it did a fortnight ago. A good many persons of note are already returned from their autumnal wanderings. The Court has come back to Windsor, and the Cabinet reassembles next week. All the stories of confidential communications having passed between Lord DERBY and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, regarding the forthcoming Reform bill, have been put an end to by the visit of the latter to Knowsly, in company with Lord CARLISLE and other persons of distinction, during the late meeting of the Association for promoting moral science at Liverpool. A certain reminiscence of early political association has always been retained by the two aristocratic party leaders; but there never was any particular intimacy or friendship between them. They are both too ambitious, too egotistical, too obstinate and too cunning to trust one another. Differing in most other respects, each of them is essentially fond of what is called a dodge. During the days of Papal aggression, when all England was crazed by Cardinal WISEMAN'S assumption of ecclesiastical rule over it, Lord JOHN declined to take any public step in the way of assistance, until he learned that Lord DERBY was prepared to make a *coup* for popularity at the expense of the Cardinal, and that it was probable that demonstration from him would take place by the middle of November. Lord JOHN at once resolved to be beforehand with him, and to put the Red ball into pocket before his Tory adversary could have a chance of doing so. Miscalculating the effect of his stroke, he so managed as to pocket himself, and only to place the Red out of his rival's reach; and he has never since recovered his prestige as a player. But, between him and Lord DERBY there is, and can be, as little unison of sentiment or aim as between Colonel FREMONT and General CASS, or between M. GUIZOT and M. DE PERSIGNY.

A Committee of the Cabinet, consisting of Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. WALPOLE, Lord STANLEY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, has been appointed to prepare the new Reform Bill; and suggestions in writing have been sought, not only from various other members of the Government, but likewise from several individuals of distinction belonging to the conservative party. A prevalent notion seems to be in well informed circles that respecting the extension of the elective franchise there will be no real difficulty; the most conservative of the conservatives making no secret of their readiness to adopt a £5 standard and to create along with it a number of supplimental auxiliary franchises for persons of various professions and callings who may not happen to be rated householders. From what I have heard, I have reason to think, moreover, that the new scheme will contain in it little if anything in the way of disfranchisement. The idea is to constitute each small borough the nucleus of a cluster of towns within a certain ambit; and to give to the aggregate so obtained the right of electing a representative, now enjoyed exclusively by the central one. If this two-fold scheme be adhered to impartially, it is likely to be adopted no matter what objections the Palmerstonian Whigs may raise; but if any considerable disfranchisement and transfer of seats be proposed, the project is certain to fail.

The Duc DE MALAKOFF and his Spanish bride are passing their honeymoon in London; appropriately enough, as far as his Excellency is concerned, for he is the least romantic and bluntest of men. He is also exceedingly communicative on all that relates to his personal affairs, and tells you what he thinks of persons and things with the most undiplomatic brevity and brusquerie. "I am going to be married," he said to a friend of mine not long ago, "because I am tired of being told I ought to be—the Empress wanted me to marry Mlle. LA——, who, you know, had a large inheritance, and was of old family; I said I had no objection, but that before decoding, I should like to have a sight of *ma future*. Her Majesty said that was but fair, so the lady and I were a few days afterwards asked to dine at St. Cloud; after dinner I told the Empress she wouldn't do, as she was a mere *mauvaiette*; very well, she said, we shall try again; so she did, and now I am to have for mine a substantial Spanish lady of four-and-thirty." Madame la Duchesse, on arriving at Albert Gate, met with an ominous accident, her foot having caught in her dress on alighting from the traveling carriage, she was thrown forward, and fell upon the flagway; she did not, however, receive any injury from the fall, and appears every day in the park looking very graceful and comely. She will be everything this Winter in London society, which in truth is likely to be much in need of some new attraction. The last person of fashion who formed cynosure of gallant eyes in Hyde Park was Miss DE HORSAY, to whom, before the death of his wife, Lord CARDIGAN paid his devoted attention. The lady accompanied him in his yacht some weeks ago to Gibraltar, where, a few days after the intelligence reached him that he was a widower, the noble earl conferred on her his hand in marriage. Were the parties to this strange proceeding plebeian or poor, there would be but one opinion on the subject: but the lady being the niece of the Earl of STRADBROKE, who is Lord-Lieutenant of his county, and her admirer and now husband being an earl closely connected with some of the highest families among the aristocracy, and the possessor of eighty thousand a year, Fashion will shut its eyes, the Church will take care not to inquire, and the Court, starched as its prudery is, will ask no questions for conscience' sake. Lord CLANRICARDE was received with special favor at the palace immediately after the disclosures in the Hancock case; and I verily believe that the late Ministry was perfectly taken aback by the outcry raised against his appointment to the Privy Seal. When Lady PALMERSTON remonstrated with Lord BROUGHAM against his affecting to join in the general censure, he replied, "It isn't the adultery, we all do that; it's *the will*—HANCOCK'S will, which CLANRICARDE helped to draw, the people are scandalized by."

By the way, I may mention, in passing, a little bit of sarcastic *plaisanterie* aimed at Mr. GLADSTONE, it is said by the wife of his Whig successor, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, Lady TERESA, who is the sister of Lord CLARENDON, sets up for a wit, and in the absence of clever women in English society, bids fair to acquire the reputation of one, though upon what grounds may be a matter of question. Somebody asked, the other day, in her presence, what GLADSTONE was now busy about since the publication of his volumes on HOMER? "I have reason to think," said her ladyship, gravely, "that he hasn't a moment to himself, he is so fully engaged in trying to make Mrs. GLADSTONE call on his fair friend HELEN."

Talking of books, you will wonder, perhaps, to hear that such has been the curiosty to see Mr. CARLYLE'S new work on the *History of Frederick II*, and such the belief, before it appeared, of its probable popularity, that Mr. MUDIE, the bookseller who supplies most of the circulating libraries out of London, ordered, I am told, no fewer than a thousand copies, before it appeared. Very general, however, has been the feeling of disappointment which its perusal so far has created. The critics, for the most part, are lavish in their praise, but the public take to the two ponderous volumes very slowly.

There is very little noticeable in our public amusements just now. Mr. GYE is gone to Italy in search of a Prima Donna and a grand bass voice for next season. He fears to rely altogether upon BOSIO and what remains of GRISI; but, as far as I can learn, it is very doubtful whether the land of song contains any *cantatrice* at present worthy of being named as a substitute for either. As for successors to STAUTIGL and FORMES, rumor has not even a whisper of promise. Mr. LUMLEY once more hopes to become lessee of the old Opera House; but an enterprising competitor is likely to appear next year, in the person of Mr. E. T. SMITH, whose successful management of Drury Lane, during more than one theatrical campaign, stimulates him to new undertakings. Before the pantomimes recommence at Christmas the Pyne and Harrison Company will migrate to Covent Garden, of which they have obtained a letting until Easter. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS are greater favorites than ever at the Haymarket, and the storm of indignation with which Mr. COLLINS' play of the "Red Vial" was received at the Olympic, has been appeased. The public are no longer shocked by seeing a man walk out of the dead-house in his grave-clothes; and the interesting transaction is only described by two of the *dramatis personæ*. As it is, however, the conception of the piece is odious, and its continued representation a matter of wonder and disgust to the better sort of people.

A new performer, and one whose tones are likely to prove more lasting than those of most others, first made himself heard yesterday in the metropolis. I allude to the great bell of Westminster, which has been successfully elevated to its lofty position in the eastern tower of the new palace of the legislature. That which was first intended to toll the chimes of Parliament proved an egregious failure, and was actually cracked in the attempt to bring it into tune. Unhappily for the dwellers in the immediate vicinity, the new tell-tale of the Thames is likely to prove of sounder stuff. It has been christened "St. Stephen:" so "Big Ben" and his master may now be at length forgotten.

Messrs. WESTERTON and VEREKER have had another public demonstration lately in St. James' Hall against the practice which they allege to be growing common, especially in country parishes, of auricular confession. Most of the recent cases brought to light have turned upon imputations of an impure and indelicate nature against the established clergy; but in nearly every instance the charges have failed in proof, and the Puseyite party exult accordingly. On the other hand, the evangelical or low church section seemed disposed to fall back upon that to which no answer is possible, viz., the dangerous and intolerable ascendency which the clergy would gain over numerous classes of the community were the system once established. In Catholic countries, whatever may be thought of the practice, it is jealously guarded, not only by the celibacy of the clergy, but by the most solemn vows of secresy on the part of the confessor. Without such conditions the power to extort domestic and personal revelations of all kinds, from the weak, the credulous or the fanatical, would be something too anomalous to be endured. But the remedy the Low Church Party seek in the revisal of the Liturgy, and the excision therefrom of all words and phrases calculated to keep up the memory of Catholic times, is one that could not be resorted to in the present condition of the Church of England without rending it to pieces. Like our Parliamentary Constitution, it is essentially a system of compromise, and to forego that fundamental idea is to overturn the system.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Amateurs of Art—Picture Buyers—The French Press—Nicaragua—The Brussels Congress, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Monday, Oct. 18, 1858.

The current of amateurs in old pictures and antiques formerly poured nearly exclusively into Italy. But late decrees of the governments of the Italian States, prohibiting the exportation of ancient works of art, have tended to increase enormously, not only in Italy, but elsewhere, the manufacture of false articles, simulating the genuine. In Paris this illicit industry has acquired such proportions that it becomes a duty to put seekers after these objects on their guard. Pretended pictures by the old masters and antiques in enamel are the objects which meet the largest sale and yield the largest profits. A deception in enamels is the most common, because of the comparative cheapness of the articles.

A late trial, in which a dealer in these spurious goods was condemned to fifteen months' imprisonment and a thousand francs fine, for having cheated a son of M. DE ROTHSCHILD, throws a flood of light upon this curious industry. These imitations are so perfect that the agent employed by M. DE ROTHSCHILD in the purchase of objects of curiosity was cheated in false enamels to the amount of 2,500 francs, and for this offence the suit was brought. It was not claimed that the false articles were inferior to the antique; they were, in fact, superior. But they had the misfortune to be sold for antiques of the sixteenth century, while they imitated subjects on vases discovered at Herculaneum during the last century The disparity of dates disclosed the fraud. They had been cracked and then rubbed with dirt, so that the illusion, but for the mistake in dates, would have been perfect. There are men who follow the profession of deteriorating articles of this kind for a living. All the rejected and unfinished objects in the porcelain manufactories are bought up and carried to these retouchers, who, in a few days, make them pass through centuries of time. But there are manufactories as well of the antique-modern articles. The man, PIERRAT, condemned in this trial, was employed by gentlemen at Paris in possession of true antiques, to repair these when they became injured. Whenever one of these fell into his hands that was not generally known to amateurs, he made copies of them and sold them as originals. In this trade it is the habit of the venders to mix their goods half-and-half, real and false. It is the same with pictures. When a copy of an old master not much known to the public is carried to a restorer such as PIERRAT, faithful copies are made by a good artist, and then they pass through the hands of the retouchers, who cover them with dirty varnish and cracks. These, as well as the antique vases, goblets, pitchers, etc., are marked invariably with the name of some celebrated artist of antiquity. The result of this increasing trade in false antiques and pictures is, that the world is getting full of jealous amateurs, the possessors of supposed originals of the same artist.

Many Americans spend large sums of money here in the purchase of objects of art, to decorate their houses in the New World, and it is certain that many of them are the subject of these impositions. As the real objects grow rare the false ones will increase. It would be a hopeless task for a stranger to put himself in competition with the large class of professional searchers after antiquities who abound in Paris, and who know every nook and corner where these objects are likely to appear on the surface. The dangers of this trade are thus apparent.

This is one of the methods in which strangers have have geen enormously swindled of late years, in Paris. Here is another. This one belongs to a chapter of an order into which I would not enter if it had not been paraded in all the papers of Saturday morning last. There is a still better excuse, however, in the fact that its publication is required as a counsel to others; it will inevitably receive a practical application.

A few years ago, a young man of this city, of good reputation, was induced by some sort of foolish infatuation to marry his mistress, a woman who had already a bad reputation. The union was not happy, and he is now suing for a "separation of body and goods," a form of procedure which fills an astonishingly large space on the court dockets of this city; for a divorce is never, or rarely, granted in France. Among other evidence brought forward at the trial, was this: that when the plaintiff made the acquaintance of Madame, who was then an actress of a Boulevard theatre, she was living with a rich American, who provided not only sufficiently, but magnificently, even extravagantly, for all her wants. She gave the new suitor to understand that nothing would compensate for the sacrifice of such a position as that given her by the American but marriage. Unknown to his parents, and, in parenthesis, to the confiding American, the couple hastened off to some Gretna Green, and were firmly and legally married. Unhappiness and misery followed the union, and we must suppose depravity as well, for, after a few years, and when at the end of all resources to keep from starving, they went together on a journey to the United States, to try the virtue of a little intimidation of the rich American in question. He was found, threatened with an exposure, in presence of an interesting family, of his former pecadillos at Paris, and was forced to sign a legal and binding paper, allowing to Madame, for her lifetime, an income of $1,200 a year—a paper so legal and binding that, unless the gentleman chooses to give his reputation an airing before a court of justice, he will be bound to execute it. The Court very properly suppressed the name of the gentleman who was made the subject of this new species of "black mail," and even of the date at which the *liaison* existed, no doubt as a compliment to so unexampled an instance of the sacrifice of the purse to the good opinion of the world. The application for a "separation of body and goods" was granted the plaintiff in this case, on the ground of irregularities in the conduct of the wife after the return from America. It is hardly necessary to point out the moral of the story in its bearing upon the "black-mail" question.

While on the chapter of swindles, here is another to which foreigners particularly are the victims, but this one interests the ladies—where the ladies pay their own bills. Many people marvel at the rapidity with which fashionable milliners make a fortune and retire from business. But the fact ceases to be a marvel when the tricks of the trade are known. A lady who was going last week to the marriage of the Duke of MALAKOFF, ordered of a fashionable milliner a dress which was to cost about 500 francs. The evening arrived, the lady had passed through the hands of the hair-dresser, had adjusted her diamonds, and only waited in fact the robe. The time for starting was already past, and the husband was beating his feet with impatience in the ante-room. At last the robe arrived, and the girl who brought it escaped before she could be asked for the bill. The robe was put on, and while lacing it behind, the maid-servant pricked herself with a pin concealed in the dress. The bill was pinned fast inside the corsage, in such a way that it would only be seen after the dress had been put on, and when it was too late to refuse it. Such a proceeding was well calculated to inspire a suspicion that the bill was a little heavy, but the lady was not prepared for the figure she found—800 francs! It was too late to send the dress back, as the milliner well knew and it was accepted.

The *Presse* is in a paroxysm of convulsions over Nicaragua. The late proceedings of the American Government have given alarm to M. MILLAUD, and he scarcely ceases pounding the air through the columns of his journal with protestations, *pronunciamentos*, and calls on the European governments for help for the weak against the strong. The fact is, M. MILLAUD is afraid he is going to lose the two or three hundred thousand francs he has already invested in M. BELLY and President MARTINEZ, in settling the preliminaries of his great inter-oceanic canal project, and this is the secret of his tribulation.

The affair of the abduction of the child MORTARA, at Bologna, occupies the largest share of the public attention at this moment. The polemic has reached a degree of fierceness which has authorized certain journals to engage in personalities—an unusual circumstance in a country where it is the habit to deal in arguments instead of epithets. You have no doubt published an account of this extraordinary outrage, and I need not, therefore, enter into any details here. The last phase of the subject has, however, given it an importance which it did not before possess. The *Constitutionnel* announces over the signature of M. RENEE, its semi-official editor, that the French Government has addressed a note to the Pope, reclaiming the delivery of the child to its parents, and that his Holiness had refused. The question stands thus: the Pope declares that the canons of the church place the rights of the church above those of parents; in other words, when the church sees a child in danger of perdition from the Protestant or other non-Catholic teachings of its parents, she has a right to abstract the child from the power and control of its parents and educate it in the Catholic religion. This being the doctrine of the church, long established, the Pope declares that, as an executive and not a legislative officer, he has no right to interfere with it. At the same time he allows it to be understood that he regrets his inability to exercise authority in this case, since it is one which does violence to the freedom of thought which now prevails in Europe on religious subjects. Here the matter rests for the moment, but what the solution of it will be it would be difficult to predict. A member of the Mortara family has gone to Rome and been admitted to an audience with the Pope; but although he was received with great kindness by his Holiness and was promised the privilege for himself and the parents of the abducted child, to see her as often as they wished, he declined interfering for her liberation on the grounds given above. Another member of the Mortara family will soon arrive in Paris to intercede with the Emperor, but it is doubtful whether NAPOLEON can do anything effectual unless he is joined by other Catholic monarchs.

The *Constitutionnel* announces the welcome fact that the Minister of the Interior, "preoccupied with the desire to render international relations more easy, has just given orders to the Commissaries of Police at the ports of the frontier, that passports must be considered for the future as a title to the protection of the authorities, and not as a cause of delay or a pretext for vexatious formalities. Moreover," continues this journal, "the Minister is examining the question of allowing the sous-Prefects of Police at the frontiers to deliver, by delegation of the Prefects, passports for foreign countries." Light is at last breaking in upon this over-governed country. The diminution in travel this Summer has opened the eyes of the Government to the annoyances and the uselessness of the passport system.

It is said that the Emperor has at last yielded to the pressure exercised in favor of the creation of a certain number of titles, and that a decree to the effect has been sent in to the Council of State. The title of Duke is to be given to all the members of the Privy Council; several titles of Count will be given to members of the Cabinet and to other high functionaries, while a number of Barons will be created among the Deputies to the Legislature, the Councillors of State, etc.

A writer in one of the Parisian literary journals, in ridiculing the late literary Congress at Brussels, on the international copyright question, describes in an amusing manner, the *début* in the Congress of the American delegate. He says:

"The Hon. CHARLES FAIDER, President, had scarcely declared the Congress organized, and the honorable members had not yet got seated, when a cry was launched from a far corner of the hall: "*Mister President!*" Immediately a man with a copper countenance and a long beard, precipitated himself toward the tribune, and commenced a speech in an idiom that nobody understood. The orator who expressed himself thus came from the other side of the world to take part in the proceedings of the Congress. It was an estimable citizen of the United States. This will suffice to assure the reader that no light was wanting in the deliberations of the Congress. Unfortunately they were unable to procure a representative from the Red Skins."

Let not the gentleman here referred to take offence at this pleasantry. The Congress and its members have been the butt of the fortnight. He was abused—*éreinté* is the word—in good company.

MALAKOFF.

Our Hackney Cabs—The Systems of London and Paris.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your publication of this day, relative to the Hackney Coaches of New-York, is certainly not uncalled for. As I have for many years resided in and used the cabs of London, and have likewise very frequently had occasion to ride in a Prisian cabriolet through the streets of the French metropolis, probably a few remarks, which I am enabled to give relative to the systems adopted in both these cities, and a suggestion as to which is best adapted to the requirements of the citizens of New-York, will perhaps be not out of place.

I have yet been only ten days in the New World, but it did not occupy me one-hundredth part of that period to enable me to come to the conclusion that the lumbering two-horse vehicles—to a Londoner's eyes looking not unlike the links of that mournful chain he is daily accustomed to witness, slowly dragging after the remains of some respectable butcher or baker, as they are being conveyed to the silent tomb—are totally unfitted to be the speedy transmitters from place to place of the active members of a progressive community; and the charge made for such service is quite out of all proportion to the labor done, and badly done too.

Though I cannot indorse your remarks as to the civility of the London cab-driver, and I fancy that a stranger will find him as ready to extort as those of his fraternity in any other city, still I agree with you that by stringent laws, and an example now and then, in the shape of a week or two's imprisonment, he is kept tolerably bearable. When I have met with one who has demanded more than his fare, I have always found it the most salutary way of settling the dispute by placing before him, in the presence of a witness, sufficient money not only to cover the real but the demanded fare, with a request to him that he will help himself to what he considers the correct sum due, and I have invariably found him not willing to risk the chance of magisterial interference.

The London cabs are annually inspected by an efficient police authority, and there is a heavy penalty for any driver plying for hire with a cab which has not received the stamp of approval. Before the end of the year some of the four-wheeled cabs doubtless get a little dilapidated, but the more modern two-wheeled or "Hansom" cabs are ever spruce and sprightly, and to ride in them is a luxury which an untraveled New-Yorker has yet to learn. These are always better horsed, and generally driven by a better class of men than the other cabs, and the dexterity with which a good "whip" will thread his horse through the intricacies of a crowded thoroughfare, turn corners, and cut off angles, is somewhat marvelous, and the space of time occupied by these "Hansoms" in passing from point to point, approaches nearer to that of a railway than any other vehicle.

The legal cab fare in London is, as you state, an English sixpence (12 cents) per mile, if by distance, or a sum equivalent to fifty cents per hour, if by time, giving the driver an extra twelve cents for all stoppages of a quarter of an hour in the former case, and the privilege of charging by distance instead of by time, in the latter case, if the mileage rate would exceed that of the time rate. These rates extend to all hours of the day and night, but should the cab be discharged beyond a circuit of 4 miles from a stated central point, an extra fare of 12 cents per mile is allowed for such out distance; this being considered an equivalent for the time to be occupied in regaining a point where there is a likelihood of meeting with a fresh customer.

The only objection to the London plan is the difference of opinion that will at times take place between the employer and the employed, as to the distance traveled, but in consequence of the much smaller space occupied by the French capital, they are enabled in Paris to adopt a plan which prevents all chance of dispute. The distance between the barriers of Paris is about five miles in length by three and a half in breadth, and the hire of a street cabriolet within the limits of these barriers is twenty-five cents by the course—a course being considered as completed at every stoppage made by order of the employer—or thirty-five cents per hour, with a small gratuity, in either case, of three or four cents, to the driver. In both London and Paris the hirer must state at the commencement of the journey, if the hiring is to be by time, or the other rate can be demanded. Beyond the business of Paris there is an outer circuit—the fortifications—without which, including also that fashionable resort, the *Bois de Boulogne*, which is still further removed from the centre, an extra charge—about 50 per cent more—is allowed.

There is also in Paris a much better class of carriages called *remises*. These are also under police regulation, but do not ply for hire in the streets. They are found in stable-yards in the bye-streets, and with their driver, with laced hat, and general appearance, are very similar to the London Broughams. The charge for these *remises* is thirty-five cents per course, and forty cents per hour, with a *pour-boire* to the driver, and extra rate for the out district alluded to. Both these classes of Parisian vehicles are sometimes drawn by two horses—in this case invariably smaller animals—but the charge is the same for either the one or the two-horse vehicle. The London cab is invariably drawn by one horse.

The Brougham, to which I have alluded, is a private conveyance, under no police regulations as to charge. It is to all appearance a gentleman's private carriage, and the usual rate charged for the use thereof, is $1 25 for the first two hours, and 50 cents for each hour beyond, with 24 cents for the first, and 12 cents for the following hours, to the drivers.

Having thus stated, I fear rather diffusely, the Cab arrangements of London and Paris, I think you will agree with me that, when we consider the ground covered by, and the natural water boundaries found on three sides of the City of New-York, the Parisian plan is that which is most fitted thoroughly to fill the requirements of its citizens. Taking Forty-second-street as the northern limit, we should have a space of ground much less than that occupied within the barriers of Paris,—and I feel certain that respectable-looking one-horse cabs, plying for hire within the district I have named, upon the plan of, and at prices approximating to, those of Paris, would not only be a great public convenience, but, I doubt not, would be a profitable speculation to the proprietors thereof.

Trusting that the length of this communication will be sufficiently atoned for by the social importance of the subject, I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A LONDONER.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1858.

We have known peach-trees to grow four feet in a year when planted on the margin of a barn-yard, and others every way alike, away from the barn-yard but eight inches. Fine crops of peaches and apples may be had by setting the trees around such yards.

FROM INDIA.

The New Capital of the Empire—A Splendid Bloody Reception of the Governor-General—The English Commercial Community.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 6.

A friend at the Rooms of the American Missionary Union in this city furnishes the following interesting intelligence from Burmah, including particulars of the reception of a letter from the President of the United States:

In the absence of any tidings of a striking military character, Mr. DAWSON furnishes an interesting account of a trip, in March last, to Mandelay, the capital of the Burman Empire. Ummerapoora, Ava, the former capital, is now one unmeaning mass of ruins, and, with a few exceptions, has been abandoned by the people. The journey by boat from Rangoon is about 600 miles, and occupied 20 days. The city is thus described:

"The new city of Mandelay derives its name from a mountain which stands at the northeast corner about half a mile distant. Besides the ordinary name by which it is called, it has recently received a historical and royal title, by which it may be distinguished in after ages from all other royal cities in this land which have preceded it in the annals of its history. The title is, 'Maha-bong-ghyee-nau-dau-ghyee,' which signifies, 'The great, great glory, and place of the rising sun.'"

The grand entry of the King and Court into the new city took place on the seventh day of the waning of the moon, Wahso, corresponding to our 19th of July, 1857, and was accompanied by all the pomp and display usual on State occasions.

Within the period of eight short months a prodigious amount of work has been accomplished, and with wonder and astonishment we now behold a new city of about three hundred thousand souls, risen as it were out of the ground.

A little over a year since the site of the city was one succession of verdant fields, rich and fruitful harvest of grain for the immediate population of the neighboring city and villages. A wall of earth, about 16 feet high and 20 feet thick, spreading over a surface of two miles, has been built up as a defensive work. The city is laid out in figure of a square, with a temporary palace in the centre, and the streets, which are over a hundred broad, run at right angles. Along the sides of the streets have been cut narrow channels for conveying a stream of water, which is a great improvement to the late city. Rows of trees have yet to be planted, and efforts are being made to Macadamize the public thoroughfares.

The houses present considerable uniformity, not only in the materials of which they are constructed, but in style of building and size. The king's palace and noblemen are all living within the walls, and appear to have spacious premises. The space is rapidly going up, and around it is a brick wall six feet thick. All the foreigners reside on the south side of the city, and the domesticated Chinese on the south.

As soon as possible it is the intention of the government to complete the digging of a deep trench on the side of the city walls, and to face the walls themselves with a strong brick-work. On the south side the city immense suburbs have already sprung into existence, and are destined to be considerably larged.

Nothing can be better than the regularity in which the public roads are laid out; and in the direction whole ranges of well-constructed bamboo buildings may be seen. A plan has been adopted for supplying the city with water by a canal or embankment leading from the river; and as it is necessary to procure the necessary level, the embankment extends over a distance of sixteen miles. The channel of the river, which flows toward the southward, is three miles distant from the city; but a single mile nearer, a smaller branch has been cut. Countless numbers of carts are hauling bricks and other building materials in different directions, and the great extent of public works in progress, and the whole atmosphere of the region exceedingly dusty and unpleasant. The great mass of the people appear industrious and contented.

In regard to order, quiet and the public safety, the city is as free from all rowdyism, public disturbance and street broils as many of the cities of our own Christian nations, if not freer. It is as easy for the people as to the Government, that it is so. Of course, there are thieves here, as in all other countries of the world. The pockets of ladies and gentlemen are picked every day in the streets of London, under the very eyes of one of the best conducted police forces in the world. It would therefore be much to expect, that the Burmese should be found to be exempt from crimes of that nature.

There are now two river-steamers belonging to the king anchored as near the city as they can get. These make trips occasionally down to Rangoon, when there is sufficient depth of water to enable them to do so. All who wish can come up as passengers in them, and I believe no charge is made for the passage. Besides, a regular communication is kept up with Rangoon by "Dak boat," and all letters and papers are conveyed for the community free of charge. A boat leaves about once in ten days, and comes along rapidly as it does, reaches its destination, Rangoon in eight days. It remains there about ten days, and returns to the capital again in from one to two to twenty-five days. As may be supposed, this arrangement is a great favor and public convenience to all classes of foreigners residing in this city.

Several months since the King of Burmah sent to this country a friendly communication, expressing friendship and comity, to the President of the United States. The communication was responded to by the Government in fitting terms, and in due time arrived in Burmah. The manner of its reception by the Burmese authorities is sufficiently unique and interesting.

"The letter from the President of the United States to the address of His Majesty, the King of Burmah, was brought to this country by

TEXAS.

Character of the Country—Its Inducements to Southern Immigrants—Letter from G. W. Kendall, Esq.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

NEW-BRAUNFELS, COMAL CO., TEXAS, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.

Before attempting a description of this particular section of Texas, I wish to state distinctly that I have taken out no copyright for my article. On the contrary, I shall esteem it as an especial favor if all my old fellow-members of the editorial craft will give me a place in their columns, as by so doing they will save me a world of trouble. I am co stantly receiving letters from every quarter of the Union, making all sorts of inquiries about Texas:—I am questioned as to the health of the State, the price of lands, stock, &c.—whether it is well timbered and well watered—how about its schools, religion of the inhabitants, roads, the danger from Indian depredations, and the like—what kinds of game and fish we have—whether titles are good to lands—when we are to have railroads running past every door, and a multitude of interrogatories of kindred nature.

Now, although in my day I have been from the mouth of the Sabine to the Llano Estaccado, and from the Cross Timbers and borders of Arkansas to the mouth of the Rio Grande, below Matamoros—although I have hunted the State over, and in all directions, diagonally, criss-cross and up and down—I cannot well take upon myself the task of describing it to every anxious inquirer. A State which is larger than New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, all put together—a domain which covers some ten degrees of latitude and as many of longitude—which grows and produces almost every thing which ministers to the wants of man—such a scope of country cannot well be described in a day, especially by one who has two farms, four large flocks of sheep, a grist mill, and stock of horses and cattle to look after, a paper to write for, and numerous matters besides to attend to. With six months' undisturbed leisure, I might be able to go over the ground, and answer all questions; but as unfortunately I have hardly the sixth part of a week to spare, all and singular must be content if I only take them over the region immediately adjoining the flourishing city of San Antonio, and especially the mountain range lying within a circuit of forty miles northeast, north and northwest of that place. None who may see fit to peruse this account need ask me further questions; I am going to tell you all I know—in a hasty manner, it is true, but still all.

To the main, I must set it down as a stock-raising rather than an agricultural region, although I honestly believe that, with proper tillage, we shall always be able to raise more than corn and wheat enough for all our wants. The section is watered by the Seguin, the Guadalupe, the Cibolo, the Salado, the San Antonio, the Medina, and many small tributaries, the most of them clear streams, running over gravelly or rocky beds. If there are more beautiful springs in the world than the San Antonio and those of the Comal at this place, I have not seen them, and I have traveled some.

South, southeast and southwest of San Antonio, the country is comparatively smooth and flat, although the prairies are rolling and well drained. Beautiful mots or groves of post and live oak, with here and there elms interspersed, greet the eye of the traveler in almost every direction. The principal grasses are the sedge, and different varieties of mesquit, which grow with rare luxuriance, as the soil is universally rich. In the season the stranger journies through an interminable pasture, alive in many parts with the stock of the inhabitants. Situations of rare and romantic beauty are to be encountered at every turn; beautiful lawns and parks are spread out before the eye; nor can the new-comer believe that all is the work of nature as he gazes upon landscapes which, in Spring-time especially, are enchanting.

My own opinion is, that this section is not so well adapted to sheep as the hilly region north, the grass growing too rank and rich; but for horses and cattle it cannot be surpassed, while in the direction of the Atascosa the range is admirably adapted to hogs. With anything like a good season, this section would grow cotton or corn most luxuriantly, as the land is of great fertility. In fact, until within the last two or three years, good crops have been the rule, and even partial failures the exception; nor should I be in the least surprised if, for years to come, with deep planting and proper cultivation, the wide and extensive fields in the Medina, the San Antonio, the Salado, the Cibolo, and the Guadalupe, should produce bounteously. Even this season, notwithstanding the drouth followed close upon the heels of the grasshoppers, more than corn enough has been raised for the wants of the population, and it can now be purchased at from 50 to 60 cents a bushel. No soil in the world stands a drouth so well as that of Texas, and I repeat that, with proper tillage, we can always raise more than enough to supply all our wants in this section.

If the new comer seeking a home turns northwest, north, or northeast of San Antonio, he finds himself, after a ride of a couple of hours, in the hills and mountains, many of the latter smoothed and coated to the very summits with excellent grass. Between the mountains lie green and beautiful valleys, the soil of inexhaustible richness. Here and there are dense cedar brakes; the borders of many of the rivers and creeks are fringed with huge cypress trees, affording fine timber for shingles, &c.; while in every direction the best of rock for building and fencing purposes may be found ready got out by nature. In this species of material no region in the world is so affluent. Here in the mountains, too, we have different varieties of mesquit, as well as the useful and universal sedge-grass; but as the growth of all is less rank and luxuriant, and as the rills are dry during the wet seasons, I repeat that the higher region may be set down as better adapted to sheep than the lower country, while so far as my experience goes, both cattle and horse do remarkably well. In the way of Winter protection for the two latter, in shelter against norther, the mountains afford a better share than almost any other part of Texas, for here we have cedar-brakes, deep hollows and ravines, and many points never penetrated by the chilling blasts which scatter stock wherever they cannot find much protection. Corn, cotton, and wheat, can be grown with anything like a season in the valleys, and on many of the hill-sides, and heavy crops made. This year, notwithstanding drouth and grasshoppers, we have more than made enough "to do us," to use a common expression. The Sorgho Sucre, or Chinese Sugar-cane, is a safe and certain crop—wet or dry, it grows and matures luxuriantly. With cheap and rude mills, the Germans of Comal County have made molasses enough for their own consumption this season—perhaps more. This is an important item of itself; and when it is added that the Sorgho yields a heavy crop of seed, besides much excellent fodder, its uses are without limit. Melons, squashes, pumpkins, tomatoes, okra, and many other things grow luxuriantly with us. We have had an abundance this season.

Many will inquire about the chances of raising fruit in the San Antonio region. Unfortunately but little general attention has been paid to the subject; yet peaches are known to thrive here remarkably well: apples and pears, and especially the latter, are considered certain. I have seen a luxuriant growth of strawberries in the beautiful garden of Mr. VANCE, at San Antonio; figs thrive with us, and tame or cultivated grapes can be grown in perfection. Of wild fruits we have a great variety. I have seen at least half a dozen species of grapes, ripening in every month from June to November, growing in a profusion which astonishes the stranger. Then we have dewberries of most delicious flavor; several varieties of plums, and the largest and richest wild cherries I have yet seen. That all may be improved by cultivation is evident. Almonds grow to perfection in gardens; of wild nuts we have the pecan, of the largest size and in boundless profusion; and where this nut grows there is little need of any other—it is the best of all.

Many of my readers, again, will inquire about game and fish. Of the latter, our streams afford the bass, (trout they are generally termed,) the common and goggle-eyed perch, the common and swallow-tailed cat, (the latter an excellent fish,) the buffalo, and other varieties, all in abundance. In the way of game, we have bear, deer, turkey, geese, ducks and partridges, snipe and plover, common and mule rabbits, (the latter as large as hare,) and gray and fox squirrels. There is no lack of game or fish in this section, and those fond of hunting and fishing can always find sport.

And now, how about health? the most important essential of all with many. I can answer, without qualification or reserve, that I deem this region as healthy as any in the wide world,—out of Texas, I doubt if there is one as healthy. We have no epidemics; in truth, we have no sickness of any kind worthy of notice. The consumption is a disease almost unknown among the regular inhabitants, while the few cases of fever which occur, in lower or exposed localities, are of so mild a type that they yield readily to the most simple remedies. My travels have been mostly in the mountains the past Summer, and I have not seen or heard of a single case of sickness which could not have been cured with a couple of doses of WRIGHT'S or BRANDRETH'S pills, or any pills made of aloes, castile soap and bread. In fact, I have now passed three consecutive Summers in the mountains of Comal and Blanco counties, and have not seen a single soul really sick with any kind of complaint. My sheep estancia or farm is 25 miles north of San Antonio, and within four of the pleasant little village of Boerne, on the Cibolo. Take in a circuit within 20 miles of this place, and I know of but one physician, a worthy and intelligent man, *who tends a grist-mill for a livelihood.* He would tell you himself that his practice would not furnish his salt. I presume that were a man to gorge himself with green pecans, eat a watermelon on top, wash the whole down with a pint of warm grocery whisky, which would kill at forty rods, and then lie down and take a two hours' nap in the hot, broiling sun—were he to follow this course strictly for a day or two, I think he might possibly have a slight chill after it, but I doubt whether it would return without a repetition of the same diet, with the same drink to wash it down.

And how can it be sickly in the mountain region? We are elevated above the reach of Spanish moss, mosquitoes, marshes, and malarias of every kind; we have no stagnant waters, no swamps, no laboratories of this nature, where fevers or other diseases are manufactured or engendered; our air is ever pure and dry; our Summer breezes cool and invigorating; our nights are never so hot that we cannot sleep soundly, and rise refreshed in the morning. I ask again, how is it possible we can all have any but the best of health in such a climate, and in such an elevated range? Nothing but the most outrageous negligence or carelessness can superinduce disease.

In all my journeyings, both in the Old World and in the New, I have never seen children so universally healthy as in this region. Here I will mention one sight which came under my own eyes and inspection. I started about sundown, one evening in August last, for San Antonio, a full moon and cool breeze rendering it more pleasant, both for man and beast, to travel at night than in the daytime. About 1 o'clock in the morning I reached a house this side of Salado; the occupant a German. I saw that the grass in front of his house was good. I knew that at that time in the morning I should find a cross and sleepy boy at the stable in San Antonio to take charge of my horse, and a half-awake porter at the hotel to show me a room. The German meanwhile promised to bring me out a fresh shuck mattress and clean sheets, and give me a cup of coffee at daylight in the morning, and upon these assurances I took up my quarters in the open road, on the shady side of my wagon. Before lying down, I noticed a species of *tableau vivant* over the fence, in the front yard, which one does not often see out of doors in the open air, and at 1 o'clock at night. Stretched upon a mattress, without covering, the full, round moon shining down upon their fuller faces, were five chubby children, all fast asleep, and looking as cozy and as comfortable as possible. On rising in the morning, from a refreshing sleep near the wagon, I saw that the children were already stirring, and that, so far as health was concerned, they were rude specimens. "You have fine, hearty children," said I. "Yes, Texas is a good country for children," responded the father. "Always well?" I queried. "Always; we had five children in Germany, and lost them all; we have had five since we came to Texas, and there they are." One of them, in particular, I noticed. He was a palpable specimen of the Teutonic genus, apparently between five and six years of age, who had just shed his first set of teeth; he was standing immediately behind a huge slice of bread and butter, and was struggling his way through it with an appetite which made ample amends for his loss of teeth. A heartier sample of the rising generation it would be hard to find, and his brothers and sisters were all like him. Yes, to repeat the German's words, Texas *is* a good country for children. It is not everywhere that a brood of five little ones can be placed on a mattress out of doors, and sleep all night in the open air with impunity. Yet here we all do it. During the last two years and a half I have slept, either in a Jersey wagon or on the ground, while traveling from place to place, fully one-third of the time, and without once having a sign of a cold in consequence.

In the Winter time the Northers which sweep over Texas visit us here in the mountains; yet their force is broken, lessened, or tempered, and although they are sometimes too cold for comfort, can never be so severe as in a flat country. Our stock of all kinds, as I have already said, can always find ample protection in the ravines, hollows and cedar brakes, and there they can also find picking, in the way of grass, weeds, and smaller shrubs, to sustain them through the most severe Winter. We have had, as has been before mentioned, an exceedingly dry Summer; yet within the past four or five weeks we have had two or three rains, the grass is now good, our cattle are all fat, and the best of beef can be purchased at 3 and 3½ cents per pound. We can all live.

I believe that I have now hastily touched upon every main point which may interest those who think of coming to Texas to settle. I have given the main features of the country immediately about San Antonio—I have endeavored to sketch or paint these features faithfully, and without prejudice to any other part of the State. The task of describing other sections I must leave to other pens, repeating that I have not the time to go all over Texas. To show the nature of inquiries made of me, I will state that the other day I received a letter all the way from Wisconsin, from some one sick and tired of that region, who wished me to give him all the particulars as to the soil, climate, health, timber, water, price of lands and state of society away up in the neighborhood of Cooke, Collin and Fannin Counties, at a rough guess nearly five hundred miles from here. Now, this was asking a little too much of one who lays claim to an ordinary share of good nature. It is true I was through that region some seventeen years ago, on a pleasure excursion to Santa Fé, and have a tolerably good idea of the country; yet it is not sufficient to describe it with accuracy, and even if my knowledge did extend that far, I have little spare time on my hands.

In concluding a letter already too long, let me advise all who think of settling in Texas first to come out and go over the State thoroughly. To a planter with a large force of negroes, who are healthy everywhere, the rich bottoms of the lower Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, and their tributaries, probably offer the best inducements; to those going into stock-raising, I would unhesitatingly recommend the country higher up, or further West. If not too difficult, all can find good locations, and healthy ones, too, and at prices which in five years' time will be deemed preposterously cheap. Many gentlemen of means have come in during the last Spring and Summer, have purchased homes in Western Texas, and are to bring out their families this Winter. Many persons, wearied and disgusted with the hot Summers and cold and damp Winters of the Northwestern States, are looking towards Texas as a future home. Many, again, disheartened at the sickness which prevails and seems to increase in some of the older Southwestern States, are looking this way for that health which so universally obtains, and which all are sure to enjoy, Summer and Winter, Spring and Autumn. The naturally sound and healthy constitution here retains its full strength and soundness; the weakly and consumptive here find a dry, pure and bracing atmosphere, infinitely better suited to their condition than the damp, mouldy and humid locations they usually seek in Florida and Cuba. These are facts, all of which will soon be better known.

A word more and I will close. I have neglected to give the price at which good locations can be obtained in this section, but would state that unimproved places, well watered and well adapted to stock-raising, can still be purchased at from $1 25 to $3 per acre; the choicest locations for $4. Yet at less prices than the lowest of these, extensive stock ranges can be bought; and should it ever be demonstrated that Artesian wells can be bored successfully, magnificent locations could be secured for even fifty cents per acre—ranges almost interminable, and where thousands of cattle, horses and sheep could be pastured the year round without cost. As regards the profits of stock-raising, where the business is closely and carefully watched by those who thoroughly understand it, the gains are heavy—so heavy that, for fear of being considered as exaggerating, I hardly dare give my real opinions. But to speak within bounds, if a person is satisfied with from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum on an investment, and will watch that investment closely when made, with even ordinary luck he can gain it. I have realized over 70 per cent. profit per annum in sheep during the the years 1857–8, and with a good prospect of as great a gain for the coming year, as my flocks are all thrifty. The only thing I fear is the heavy mast of acorns, on which my sheep are now feeding to the exclusion of grass. If it should prove that the acorns are not hurtful, and the question will be fairly tested this Fall, it may safely be set down that the mountain region of Texas is as fine as any on the face of the earth for sheep. We shall see. G. W. K.

Legal Intelligence.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 8.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 787, 1147, 1613, 1633, 1619, 765, 1879, 1953, 1255, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1973, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015. 1853, 1457, 1615, 1995, 1259, 1257, 1263. *Part II.*—Nos. 2394, 1894, 1370, 568, 1342, 1862, 2042, 2044, 2204, 856, 2464, 1690, 1242, 2016, 2310, 1872, 2336, 1062, 2540, 180, 1224, 4792, 1924, 1650, 2778, 2480, 2484, 2488, 2490, 2492, 826, 2466, 2496, 2500, 2502, 2568, 2510, 2512, 2540, 1774, 36, 1258, 1264.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 329, 143, 184, 222, 443, 466, 318, 295, 469, 3.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 509, 1908½, 501, 1632, 1920, 1922, to, 1926, 1514, 1801, 1080, 1910, 1548, 1582. *Part II.*—Nos. 1839, 1868, 1885, 1887, 1896, 1891, 1896, 1746, 1689, 1908, 896, 1752, 1873, 1882, 1919.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nov. 6.

Before Judge Clerke.

DIVORCES.—*Ann Couch* vs. *George Couch.*—Case referred to Charles Peabody to take proofs and report.

Michael Gallagher vs. *Ann Gallagher.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

The Convicted School Commissioner, and the Frauds on the City Treasurer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

As is usual on the first Saturday of the Term in this Court, there were no trials, but the attention of the Judge, it being argument and motion day, was exclusively devoted to those subjects. In the first place, Mr. A. Oakey Hall moved for a new trial in the case of Richard Barry, the School Commissioner who pleaded guilty, in the October Term, before Recorder Barnard, to an indictment charging him with an assault and battery on Richard Wolff, keeper of a house of ill-fame, and on which plea he was sentenced by the Recorder to four months in the Penitentiary. Mr. Hall based his motion on the circumstance that two indictments had been found against Barry, each on the same day, one for assault and battery, and the other for assault with intent to rob. Barry's plea of guilty, it was contended, was meant to apply only to the first, whereas it had been entered on both indictments; and again, that the other indictment, being first found by the Grand Jury, should have been recorded first by the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Hall argued that, by the provisions of the statute, the first indictment was made null and void by the finding of the second, and urged the right of his client to withdraw his plea of guilty on the first, and go to trial on the second indictment.

Mr. Blunt, District-Attorney, in reply, contended that both indictments were in force, until a motion was made to quash one of them, and indeed until it was quashed. As both indictments were presented in the same batch by the Grand Jury, and so handed into Court, the mere accident of the Clerk's recording one before the other did not give it precedence. This man Barry having received a harder sentence than he anticipated, he now sought to escape upon technicalities. He (the District-Attorney) trusted the administration of justice in our Courts would not be so loosely conducted that the law would be a net for the weak, while its meshes were so elastic that the strong could escape.

Judge RUSSELL—The question before the Court,—and it is an important one,—is, Has the Court power to receive a plea upon an indictment which is absolutely void in law?

The District-Attorney replied that the receiving of the defendant's plea upon one indictment, and his sentence thereon, was equivalent to the rejection of the other indictment.

Finally, the Judge took the testimony in the case, and intimated that he would render a decision next Saturday.

Mr. John Graham then moved to quash the indictments found by the October Grand Jury of this Court, against Charles Devlin, Charles Turner, Enoch Dean and others for conspiracy to defraud the City Treasury.

The District-Attorney moved that the arguments of counsel should be confined to such objections as would support the motion to quash, and not be permitted to enter upon a line of argument which might be proper on a demurrer

The Court overruled the District-Attorney's motion, remarking that he would hear the whole of the argument and discriminate as to what was applicable.

Mr. Graham presented an affidavit of the defendants, which alleged that they could not safely go to trial without the benefit of a preliminary examination, which should exhibit the nature of the evidence which should be brought against them. He contended, in his argument, that the indictment was not regularly or legally found, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution; that it was improperly originated by the Grand Jury; that the second and third counts charge the same offence as the first count; that conspiracies are now purely statutory, and that the offence charged in these indictments does not come within the statute; and finally, to sum up the counsel's argument in a word, that the whole case was clearly one of oppression by the Grand Jury.

Ex-Judge Whiting replied for the people, and at 3½ o'clock P. M. the Court adjourned, the Judge reserving his decision.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED IN CINCINNATI.—WASHINGTON MCLEAN has commenced a suit against the Commissioners of Hamilton county, Ohio, claiming damages to the amount of $120,000 for breach of contract. It appears from a statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that on the 31st of October, 1853, JESSE TIMANUS and JOHN PATTON, two of the County Commissioners, entered into a contract with Mr. MCLEAN, by which he leased to them a tract of land in Deer Creek Valley, East of the South approach of the Dayton short line Railroad, with the privilege of quarrying all the limestone thereon. As a consideration for this privilege, the Commissioners agreed to deliver possession of the land at the end of five years, or sooner, if the quarrying shall be completed, and also within the time specified to grade the land and level it down, according to a stipulated plat of the ground, so that the land, when graded and leveled, should conform to the levels indicated on said plat. The design of the Commissioners was to use the chaingang men in the quarrying and leveling, according to the terms of the lease from which we quote, but with all the men they could put upon the work, they found that impossible. The defence to the suit will probably be, that the Commissioners had not legal authority to make such a contract.

SHOT WITH WATER.—A young German of Chicago, named SIMON—says the *Press* of that city—committed suicide on Saturday last in the following strange manner: He went into a shed, took a gun, and *loading it with water*, placed the muzzle in his mouth and fired, completely shattering his head. When found he was standing in the corner leaning on his gun. The room presented a terrible appearance, being completely drenched with blood, and covered with pieces of head and brains. The cause of the suicide is traced to the refusal of SIMON'S father to permit him to marry the girl of his choice. The same paper chronicles the death of a child at the public school, by the falling of a keg of nails upon his head from the roof of the school-house, which is undergoing repairs.

An invention has recently been patented in England for preparing the surface of an engraved copperplate so as to render it capable of yielding a greatly-increased number of impressions. It is stated that upwards of ten thousand impressions have been taken by a plate thus prepared.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1858—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	60	36		96
Flour, bbls	11,714	929	2,429	15,072
Corn Meal, bbls			400	400
Wheat, bushels	51,955			51,955
Corn, bushels	21,555			21,555
Barley, bushels	7,889			7,889
Provisions, pkgs	3,049	550	340	3,939
Whisky, bbls	159	60		219

ASHES—Are in request, and are firm. Pots, $6 Pearls, $6 18¾@$6 25, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day: 1,372 bbls., including 970 bbls. Pots, and 402 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 80 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@11¾c.; and a small lot of Rio at 11c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales to-day were very light, not exceeding 250 bales, at previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	10	10	10	10
Middling, ℔ lb	11½	11¾	11⅞	12
Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb	12¾	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no really new feature for State and Western Flour. The demand for low grades, especially of State, is fair, partly on speculation and for export. Other descriptions are very moderately inquired for. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales 8,750 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 00@$3 80
Standard Superfine State	4 00@ 4 25
Standard Extra State	4 40@ 4 75
Superfine Western	4 00@ 4 25
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 50

Canadian is heavy and drooping; sales 400 bbls. at $4 70@$6 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in limited demand at languid rates; sales 970 bbls. at $5@$5 30 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 10@$4 05 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FURS—The demand is reviving, and prices are sustained, for the leading kinds. The auction sale of Buffalo Robes, yesterday, resulted in the disposal of 309 packs No. 1 seasonable, at $4 50@$4 62½; 92 do. No. 2, $3 50@$3 55; 76 do. No. 3, $2 40@$2 45; 15 do. No. 4, $1 70; 105 do. imperfect No. 1, $3 50@$3 75; 115 do. No. 2, $2 65@$2 85; 9 do. slightly imperfect No. 1, $4 12½; 118 do. seasonable soiled No. 1, $4 40@$4 55; 64 do. No. 2, $3 05@$3 25; 17 do. No. 3, $2 05@$2 20; 32 do. No. 1 imperfect, $3 60@$3 75; 23 do. No. 2, $2 45@$2 55; 7 do. 1 painted, $5 10; 19 do. No. 1 Fall Robes, $3 80@$4 37; 2 do. No. 2 whole, $5 05; 19 do. No. 1 Summer, $3 10@$3 25; 9 do. No. 2, $2 25@$2 40; 6 do. No. 5, $1 45; 17 do. No. 1 Summer soiled, $2 25; 5 do. No. 2, $2 10; 5 do. soiled No. 1 imperfect, $2 15; 4 do. Summer soiled No. 1, whole, $3 12; 4 do. Summer soiled seasonable No. 2, whole, $4 62; 11 do. No. 1 whole Summer Robes, $3 37½; 8 do. No. 2 do., $2 87½; 3 do. soiled No. 1 painted, $3 35; 2 do. Summer No. 1 painted, $3 82½@$3 87½; 1 do. No. 2, $2 75; 22 do. seasonable No. 1 calf, $3 50@$3 57; 12 do. No. 1, $2 12½@$2 87½; 1 do. No. 3, $1 05; 6 do. No. 1 seasonable soiled, $2 12; 7 do. No. 2, $4 50; 2 do. seasonable No. 1, imperfect, $2 50; 12 do seasonable soiled No. 1, $3; 3 do. No. 2, $1 85; 4 do. No. 3, $1; 4 do. No. 1, imperfect, $2 15; 1 do. No. 1 Fall calf, $2 95; 3 do. No. 1 Summer calf, $1 15; 2 do. No. 2, 85c.; 2 do. No. 1 seasonable painted, $3 75; and 66 packs and bundles odds and ends, 50c.@$5 62—on time.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet to-day. Holders are asking higher prices. The rainy weather is against active operations. The demand is fair, but at rates which receivers are not disposed to accept. Sales have been confined to 2,000 bushels very choice Red (Winter) Western at the extreme rate of $1 22; and 500 bushels prime White Kentucky at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and being in request, it has advanced materially; sales 33,700 bushels at 73c.@75c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and nominal. Barley is quiet at about former rates; sales 3,000 bushels good Canada at 85c., and (reported) some very poor State at 69c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand and are firm. We quote Western at 51c.@53c.; Canada at 52c.@53½c.; State, at 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@46c.; and Southern at 38c.@43c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales at 45c.@55c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Sales, to-day, 3,300 St. Domingo on private terms. Mr. H. D. HULL reviews the Hide trade thus: "The month of October commenced with an active demand from the trade, and prices steady and firm at 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres, and 23½c. for Orinocos. The receipts from Orinoco and Buenos Ayres became more liberal, and as many importers not wishing to store, pressed their receipts on the market, a decline was submitted to of ¾c.@1c. ℔ lb. or 2c.@2¾c. below the highest price. Prices reached the lowest point about the 25th ult., when sales were made of Buenos Ayres of 25c., but in a few days the market became more buoyant and Buenos Ayres rallied to 25½c., at which price they have since been firm and active. The sales were very large, a portion of them to Eastern buyers, who, in absence of any suitable stock in their market, have been compelled to make their purchases here. Green Salted Hides, suitable for Upper Leather, have been in good demand, while heavy weights are neglected. City Slaughters are not much sought after. East India Stock—Calcutta Cows and Buffaloes have been in good request, and sales to a large extent have been effected, both on the spot and to arrive. Import for the month of October has been, Foreign, 272,700; Coastwise, 37,000. Total, 309,700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo. The receipts this week have been large, but, with a very active inquiry from the trade, our stock is much reduced, now amounting to only 65,000 Sole Leather Hides, against 312,200 last year. The trade operate with less caution, and, as the receipts this month will be only moderate, we may expect a steady demand. Receipts this week have been 43,579 Foreign as follows: 13,075 Dry, 700 Salted, 1,271 Dry Horse, and 1,011 Salted do., ex *Trovatore*, from Buenos Ayres; 7,123 San Juan, ex *Experiment*; 11,750 Orinocos, ex *Sarah*; 3,624 Rio Hache, ex *La Plata*; 1,900 from Havre, ex *Bavaria*; 170 Salted, from Oporto; 245 Curacoa ex *Venus*; 2,690 Dry Horse, from Cadiz, and 309 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, ex *Wm. Chamberlin*; 5,058 Texas, &c.; 7,809 Coastwise. Total Foreign and Coastwise, 56,447. Sales have been 88,000 Hides. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 74,900, (same time last year 312,200—year before, 25,300.) 2,887 Dry Horse; 200 bales Singapore and 650 do. Calcutta Buffalo and Cow, and 6,500 Dry Buenos Ayres Kip."

HOPS—Are in limited demand at unchanged rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ℔ lb. On 'Change, today, a sample of new English Hops (the parcel, consisting of 32 pockets, to arrive in 10 or 12 days) was offered at 13½c., in bond, ℔ lb. The Hops came from Sussexshire.

LEATHER—Mr. H. D. HULL says: "The receipts of Sole during the month of October were to a fair extent—nearly equal to the sales—and the stock of Hemlock decreased about 15,000 Sides. The demand during the fore part of the month was light, but during the past three weeks the inquiry from the Eats has been very active, and prices are well sustained. This week I would notice an extremely active demand. Prices are firmer, although no actual advance can be quoted. Manufacturers buy with much confidence. Prime middle and over-weights continue scarce, and rates are well sustained, but on light-weights and damaged there is less uniformity in prices. Oak Tanned remains as last noticed. The receipts this week have been large, but the stock is not excessive. I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 27c.@30c.; do. good Middle, 27c.@30c.; do. Heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak light, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, 27c.@30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 26c.@28c.; do. Cropped, 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 21½c.@22½c.; do. good middle, 23½c.@25c.; do. good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 20c.@21½c.; do. do., good middle, 22½c.@23½c.; do. do., good heavy, 21c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 18c.@20c.; do. do. do., poor, all weights, 12c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@27c."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 300 hhds. and 78 tcs., Cuba, at 30c.@33½c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, being held higher; sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for small lot of Mess, here; $17 25 for 250 bbls. Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1859; and (nominally) $13 62½@$13 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue very quiet and nominal. Bacon is inactive at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb. Rough Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand, at former rates; sales 225 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c. for old; and 10¼c.@10½c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is in slack request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 130 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; $6 50@$7 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in request, at 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is worth 7c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales reported of 250 tcs., at $3@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude has been in lively request, part at 7½c., (cash,) and 8¾c., (6 months' credit,) ℔ lb.

SKINS—Sales have been reported of 6,000 lbs. Honduras Deer on private terms; and 4,000 lbs. Porto Cabello do. at 32c., cash, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 563 hhds. Cuba at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 187 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs., prime, at 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots, at 22½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 800 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6½d. ℔ bbl.; 5,000 bush. Grain (reported) at 5½d., in bags, ℔ bush.; 250 bbls. Resin, at 2s., and 100 bbls. Pork, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a ship from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, at ⅜d., or if to Havre, ⅜c.; a Bremen ship from New-Orleans to Bremen, 1¼c.; a bark from Charleston to Bordeaux, 1c.; one from Philadelphia to Rosario, Coal, $11; one from Richmond to Buenos Ayres, $1 25 ℔ bbl.; one hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $17; a Danish bark to Glasgow, grain, 7d. in shipper's bags, and Flour, 2s. 6d.; a bark 360 tons to Galveston and back, $3,000; one from St. Marks to New-York, Cotton, ⅜c.; one, 230 tons, now at Boston, hence to Barbadoes and a market, $12; a brig from Portland to Matanzas and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3 25; a brig from St. Marys to Demerara, $11; a schooner, 173 tons, to Laguayra, &c., and back, privilege of three voyages, $600 ℔ month, a Norwegian brig to Cadiz, Staves; a brig to Rochelle and back, and a schooner to Malaga and back, on private terms.

Connecticut Tobacco-Growers' Convention.

At a Convention of the Tobacco-Growers of the Connecticut Valley, held at Hartford, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, the following resolutions were adopted, and the growers in each town invited to choose a director to represent them at the Warehouse, on Tuesday, Nov. 17:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the Tobacco Warehouse indispensable to the tobacco-growers, and feel it unwise to give it up.

2. *Resolved*, That each town should continue its organization, and send their delegates to the Directors' meeting, and that every town that has not organized shall be invited to join us in such organization.

3. *Resolved*, That we will support the Warehouse, and, should high prices or necessity compel us to sell, we pledge ourselves to pay D. M. SEYMOUR, Inspector, 2½ ℔ cent. on all such sales made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONLY ARTICLE
UNRIVALLED IN MARKET,
WITH IMMENSE
HOME AND EUROPEAN
DEMAND.

The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied on to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, read the following and judge for yourselves:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858.

MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.:

GENTLEMEN: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but having my prejudice without my reasons for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration. I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the New-York Wire-Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, yours respectfully,

HENRY JENKINS,
Corner Columbia and Carroll sts., Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact BALD. I have used but two half-pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.,
No. 464 Vine-st.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Don Giovanni.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Phantom—The Young Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The New Footman.

BROADWAY THEATRE—King Henry IV.—King's Gardener—Secrets of State.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Bleak Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ildaire—The Knights of the Mist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Arts—Dr. Valentine—Indian Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestrian.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock of that day.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....8½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Circassian* from Galway on the 27th ult., with advices up to noon of the 26th, from Liverpool, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Saturday evening. The commercial advices note a decline in Cotton, and a continued dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions. Consols were quoted at 98⅛@98⅜. The British Board of Trade returns for the year show a decrease in exports during the last nine months of over £9,400,000. The difficulty between France and Portugal relative to the seizure of the ship *Charles et Georges* had been disposed of, Portugal giving up the ship and liberating her Captain—declaring, however, that she yielded only to the threatened employment of force. The British war steamer *Gorgon* had arrived at Plymouth, having taken soundings for another Atlantic Telegraph from the Banks of Newfoundland *via* Fayal to the entrance of the English Channel. The Russian steamer [illegible] was at Constantinople, having been allowed to pass the Dardanelles, though far exceeding in size the standard fixed by treaty. The *Eastern City*, a British steamship, was burnt at sea on the 24th of August, but only two lives were lost—the rest of the passengers and crew being rescued and landed at the Cape of Good Hope.

We have overland intelligence from California to Oct. 9—four days later than by way of Panama. It is without importance. The Governor had issued his proclamation for a new election in the Sacramento to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of William F. Ferguson. Mr. Maloney, the new State Comptroller, had received his commission and taken the oaths, but had not entered upon his official duties. The rainy season had set in. Arrangements were being made in San Francisco to celebrate the event of the arrival of the first Overland Mail from the States. The Fraser River excitement had entirely subsided, and the steamers from that region were returning to San Francisco loaded with disappointed miners.

We find in the New-Orleans papers news from Northern Mexico, received by the arrival of the steamer *General Rusk*, from Galveston. General Vidaurri has resigned the command of the Liberal Army, on account of alleged treachery in his camp, and the command had devolved on Col. Zaragosa. Previous to his resignation, Vidaurri issued a proclamation calling on merchants along the frontier to pay various sums annexed to their names, amounting in the aggregate to $150,000, or to remove with their goods from the country. Many of the American and other merchants were preparing to remove, when the decree was revoked, and Vidaurri left for parts unknown. Colonel Zaragosa was making active efforts to reorganize the Liberal forces.

General Walker does not like the President's proclamation against his projected invasion of Nicaragua, and he is now in Washington attempting to obtain its withdrawal or modification. He declares his readiness to sail for Nicaragua immediately, and expresses his determination to do so, whether the President accedes to his wishes or not, and to run the chances of arrest or detention by the United States or British naval forces. In this connection it is well to correct a report now going the rounds, that the British Minister has notified our Government that Nicaragua will have the assistance of the English ships in *preventing* Walker's landing. No such notice has been given, and will not be, except with the additional understanding that the English forces will be first *landed*. The proceeding will then come within the provisions of international law and cannot be objected to.

Returns from all the counties of this State show a Republican majority of 18,640. The Republican majorities for Congressmen are much larger; footing up, in seventy-nine districts, 66,344. The Board of County Canvassers will meet to-morrow. The vote on the Constitutional Convention is small, but, so far as heard from, there is a majority in favor of it. Gerrit Smith polled an average vote of 100 in each county, or about 6,000 only in the State.

The returns from Illinois indicate a Douglas majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 8—three majority in the Senate and five in the House of Representatives. Four Republican and five Douglas members of Congress are elected, leaving no member for the Administration from Illinois.

In Wisconsin three Republican Congressmen are elected, and the Republicans have a majority of 39 on joint ballot in the Legislature, with three counties to hear from.

Great excitement exists in Baltimore now relative to the shooting of Police Officer Rigdon on Friday night. Peter Cobb, who was arrested for the deed, under fear of the vengeance of the excited populace, turned State's evidence on Saturday, and disclosed the fact that the shot was not fired by him, but by an accomplice named Arion Cropps, who was subsequently arrested, and together with Cobb, committed for trial. The funeral of Officer Rigdon, yesterday, was attended by the Mayor and a large body of police, and the streets were densely crowded.

Captain Horace Bell, released from imprisonment in Brandenburg, Ky., has arrived at his home in New-Albany. A large concourse of citizens assembled to greet him, took him to the theatre, and called him out for a speech.

Mrs. Littles, now in State Prison for the murder of her husband at Rochester, has made a confession, and denies the statements of her brother Ira, lately published, which implicated other parties.

A terrible and fatal explosion of a steam propeller occurred at 12½ o'clock on Saturday, opposite the foot of Jay-street, North River. The little propeller *Petrel*, owned by Robert Allen, of Jersey City, burst her boiler, scattering the fragments of the boat in all directions, and throwing the engineer and pilot into the air. Henry Brink, who acted as engineer and fireman, was instantly killed, his mangled body falling through the upper deck of a neighboring steamboat. Edgar Downer, who did the duty of captain, deck hand and pilot, was thrown overboard and badly burned about the face. He was rescued and taken to the City Hospital. He will probably recover. The remains of Brink were conveyed to the Bellevue Dead House. He leaves a wife and two children. There were on board two other persons, whose names are not known, and who must have been killed.

Mr. Morgan, the newly-elected Governor of the State of New-York, entertained the members of the Republican Central Committee, and Young Men's Republican General Committee, at his residence, No. 35 Lafayette-place, on Saturday evening. In reply to the congratulations of the Presidents of the two Committees, he expressed his gratification at the result of the recent election, his conviction that the State would always be found on the side of Freedom and State Rights, and his determination to administer her Government, so long as he was at the head of it, to the best of his ability. One hundred guns were fired in Madison-square, the same evening, in honor of the victory.

The ship *Francis B. Cutting*, from Liverpool Oct. 11, which arrived yesterday, fell in with the bark *Mary Stewart*, of Greenock, Scotland, on the 30th ult., and received on board Capt. Deane and ten men who had been rescued from the bark *Clara*, of and for New-York, from Shields, while that vessel was in a sinking condition. Seven others of the crew, all that remained, were taken on board of the bark *Essex*, of Boston. The mate and two seamen, in attempting to leave the ship, the day previous, were all drowned by the swamping of the boat.

The sales of Cotton, on Saturday, were limited to 250 bales at languid prices. Flour was moderately dealt in. Wheat was inactive. Corn was in good request at advanced rates. Provisions, Coffee, Hides, Naval Stores, and Spices were quiet. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand. Freights were dull, with 650 vessels, of all classes, in port.

The Presidential Question.

The whole system of American politics turns upon the question, which is always in everybody's mouth—*Who shall be the next President?* All other questions and issues are held subordinate to this. One President is no sooner elected than everybody, himself included, begins to speculate concerning his successor. It is not strange, therefore, that, although it is still two years before Mr. Buchanan's successor is to be elected, the whole country is already rife with the discussion of the preliminaries of the next Presidential canvass. We published a letter the other day from "C. E. H."—in which that writer contended that the position of Senator Douglas was more nearly in accordance with the views of the great mass of the people, in both the Northern and the Southern States, than that of any other public man, and that his recent victory in Illinois would make him the most prominent and formidable candidate in 1860. To-day we publish a reply from "Vindex," who is evidently an ardent partisan of Gov. Seward, and who contends that the position of Mr. Douglas on the Slavery question is not satisfactory to the people of the North, and that, if he were elected, the battle of 1856 would have to be fought over again. He quotes a condensed statement of the political principles of Mr. Douglas, compiled, not by himself, but by the Richmond *South*, and presents this as an evidence of his unsoundness. The *Tribune*, a few days since, also cited this summary of the views of Senator Douglas, and adds, "If South Carolina "should object to a candidate for President "who plants himself upon *that* platform, she "must be fastidious indeed."

Now the Times has no intention of entering upon the Presidential canvass *just yet*. It is a good deal too soon to say who will, or who ought to be elected President in 1860. A great many important events may take place between this time and that. New issues may arise, and old candidates may take new positions upon them. We may have wars waged or threatened,—we may have submissions to foreign demands advised or made,—we may have questions of Tariff, of Currency, of Public Expenditure and public honor presented to our public men and the country within the next two years;—and men who may seem to be right and strong now, may prove to be wrong and weak then. Nobody can tell what a year or a session of Congress, in our busy politics, may bring forth:—and he is a very foolish person, as well as a very poor patriot, who commits himself irrevocably in advance to any candidate or any party. Every man of independent judgment should hold himself at perfect liberty to act as the emergency at the time of action may require,—and to support any candidate, and any party, according to his conviction of the requirements of the public good.

But *as things stand now*, and upon the issues now before the country, we cannot agree with the *Tribune*, or with our correspondent "Vindex," in pronouncing the principles of Judge Douglas, even as set forth by the *South* "entirely and irreconcilably at variance with and opposed to the general sentiments and opinions of the freemen of the North and West." On the contrary, we believe the great body of the people, in all sections of the country, would accept these principles as the basis of their political action. That our readers may judge for themselves upon this point, we copy the statement of the *South*:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.
2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.
3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.
4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of Free and Slave States, and the possibility of their harmonious coexistence under a common Constitution.
5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of Slavery.
6. He inculcates a policy of non-intervention, as between the Free and Slaveholding States, as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.
7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.
8. He upholds all the guaranties of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.
9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.
10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.
11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the Democratic Party.

Now we should like to know upon which of these principles any great political party stands ready to take issue with Judge Douglas in a national canvass. Our correspondent "Vindex" specifies the first *three* and the *seventh*. The first three relate to the negro,—his essential character, his political position and his right to citizenship. We can very well understand that, as a matter of individual opinion, men may differ from Judge Douglas in regard to the negro:—but what party will adopt the negro as the essential element of its political platform? Not the Republicans, certainly, for they have uniformly and most emphatically repudiated the idea that they had anything whatever to do with negroes or negro rights. Even in the heated canvass of 1856, they resented the imputation of proposing to legislate for the negro, and declared, always and everywhere, that they aimed at the good of the *white men* of the country, and had nothing to do with negroes North or South,—slave or free. We do not believe they intend to change their ground. And we are quite certain that, if they do, they will not be sustained by any considerable portion of the people of the Northern States. Senator Hammond, in our judgment, was quite right in saying that the North was not prepared to sacrifice or subordinate the interests of the nation to an abstract love of the negro. So far as we may judge from experience, there is not a single large State in the North or West that is prepared, even in its own local legislation, to assert and enact the natural, civil and political equality of the negro and the white.

The other principle in the creed of Judge Douglas, to which "Vindex" takes exception, is that "he supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories." Judge Douglas does assert the right of a slaveholder to take his slaves into a Territory in the absence of any law forbidding it;—he also supports the decision of the Supreme Court that *Congress* has no right to pass any such law;—but he asserts distinctly the right of the *Territorial Legislature* to enact such a law and to carry it into effect. The Republican Party, in 1856, asserted the right of Congress to exclude Slavery from Federal territory,—and probably most of its members individually hold to that opinion still. But this is not enough for a basis of political action. The Supreme Court has decided against the Republican Party on that point; and it will not be easy for that or any other party to carry on a national canvass directly in the teeth of a decision of the Supreme Court. It may do well enough for enthusiastic, interested and sanguine men to proclaim war upon this tribunal—but the watchword will not bring strength. The people will not rally to it. We do not believe that, out of New-England, a single Northern State could be carried upon this issue if it could be presented apart from all others. That fight is over. The issue is dead. The whole country has been compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to accept the principle of popular sovereignty, in the Territories as well as the States, for the settlement of the Slavery question.

It is impossible, as we have already remarked, to say what may or may not happen, politically, within two years. The whole face of public affairs may be changed. Mr. Douglas, elated with his victory on one subject, may make a fool of himself on some other. The South may invent new issues, spring new questions, and arouse, by their chronic and supreme folly, a new feeling of indignation and alarm throughout the North, and thus pave the way for a Republican victory in 1860. All these things, and more of the same sort, are possible, and, judging from the past, are quite probable. It would certainly be something miraculous if the South should not put fresh weapons into the hands of its foes, and if a conspicuous politician like Senator Douglas should go a whole year without doing anything absurd. But if such miracles *should* happen, we do not very well see upon what basis the Republican Party is to be rallied for the fight, or how Douglas, as the candidate of the Democracy, is to be kept out of the Presidential Chair. If we are vigilant and keep cool, we shall probably see what we shall see.

The Mistakes of Slavery—Books in Defence of It.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, one of the ablest, and certainly one of the most sensible of the fire-eaters, has done what is generally an act of very doubtful wisdom, and in this particular instance, in our opinion, an act of decided folly. He has published a book; and of all books in the world, a book on Slavery. Many good causes have been powerfully aided by the literary compositions of their supporters, but a far larger number have been irretrievably damaged. There is no way in which an able advocate better displays his ability than in knowing when to hold his tongue; than in marking the exact moment when enough has been said. Causes constantly come before the high court of public opinion, as well as before other courts, in which the defendant's best chance of success lies in leaving all the talking to the other side. Uproar, to be sure, has a powerful effect upon the popular imagination, but it is no great proof of forensic ability. We once saw an Irish attorney earnestly pressed by his client to accept a fee which he had frequently refused in a hopeless cause, merely that he might make "the coort ring." He did make "the coort ring," but it led to his client's examination and subsequent committal for perjury. A vast number of the spectators who crowd to a trial conducted by famous counsel, little know that, wonderful as is the display of ability and acuteness they witness, there is tenfold more of both exhibited—if we may perpetrate a bull—in what they don't hear than in what they do hear. Sometimes, also, the best advice which litigants can possibly receive is not to litigate at all. There may be a great many libels and slanders set afloat about every man, which he feels that on the whole he had better not bring an action for; not because he cannot vindicate himself against particular charges, but because a trial is sure to call public attention to all the events and points in his character. The experience of many centuries on this subject has concentrated itself in two very homely but very well-known proverbs—"Least said soonest mended," and "Let well enough alone."

With all of this Mr. Cobb is too good a lawyer not to be perfectly familiar; but, as is too common with men of his party, when Slavery comes up for discussion, that judgment and experience desert them. We do not object to his writing an "Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery," as it exists in this country, for laws that so intimately affect the condition of three millions of its inhabitants, and hundreds of millions worth of property, are certainly worth every man's attention; but we do object to his prefacing the work with an elaborate defence of the institution, on religious, moral, political, and every other possible ground. If we were asked by Southern slaveholders, what was the best thing they could do to secure their property in their slaves, to strengthen and maintain the institution, to abate the violence of the Northern Anti-Slavery feeling, and secure for them in this part of the Union a large circle of sympathizing friends—we should solemnly counsel them to sing the glories of Free Labor, deplore their lot in having helpless and degraded negroes imposed on them by their ancestors, weep over the terrible necessity for holding them in bondage, and pray for the day on which they should be relieved from this heavy and sinful responsibility. Disgusting as such advice may seem in the eyes of some of the chivalry, they have only to refer to the history of the last forty years to find ample proof of its soundness. As long as the South itself proclaimed Slavery to be a necessary evil, the North remained silent on the subject, or spoke only in sympathy and extenuation. As long as the planters confessed that forced labor was a curse bequeathed to these more enlightened days by a wicked and adulterous generation, planters were the spoiled children of the nation. They held the reins of Government without dispute; they filled the army and navy with honor; they entered our parlors with a hearty welcome; they came and went as they listed in all parts of the country without hearing a word that could jar on the most sensitive slaveholding tympanum. We regarded them as men whom the guilt and folly of our forefathers, as well as theirs, had subjected to the most grievous necessity to which human nature can be exposed, the necessity of turning a deaf ear to the trumpet notes of abstract morality, in obedience to the still small voice of humanity. Slavery they said was wrong, but they could not turn their slaves out to die.

The dilemma was a cruel one, and we heartily pitied them. It is only since the movement commenced to which Mr. Cobb is now lending a helping hand, the movement which seeks to elevate slaveholding into the rank of a religious duty, slave labor into the rank of a political good, and seeks to link all labor, independent of the color of the laborers, with degradation, that the wave of Anti-Slavery feeling began to rise, "the hoarse dash of whose remorseless surge" may now be heard along the whole border-line, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains. The tempest before which the South begins to cower already, did not make its appearance in the horizon until we saw excuses which we were prepared to accept as legitimate, converted not only into weapons of defence, but weapons of aggression—until the slaveholder ceased to deplore their own fate, in order to assail the very foundation on which society rests, not here at the North, but throughout the civilized world.

This course, which Mr. Cobb and his friends have adopted, is all the less excusable because, besides being intensely irritating, it is utterly hopeless. Denouncing free labor in these days, when it is fast becoming the common law of the world, when the man who works is gradually placing his foot on the neck of Kings and nobles, is not nearly so sensible as getting up a crusade against the Saracens, or proposing to make all small farmers hold their lands in "pure villenage." These bookwriters and lecturers in defence of Slavery are diligent but very inferior imitators of that worthy Knight Don Quixote. They gallop their Rosinantes up and down the land, under the influence of the noblest aspirations, but alas, the magicians they assail are simply big windmills; the pagans they charge are flocks of sheep; the damsels they deliver from captivity are boarding-school misses, and the bright eyes which sparkle over their exploits are those of our infuriated farmers and shopkeepers who don't see the point of such jokes.

Our City Affairs—The Coming Charter Election.

Within a month we are to elect a new City Government. Our Mayor fortunately has still another year of service,—but half the Aldermen, all the Councilmen, the Comptroller, School Officers, &c., for the coming year are to be chosen soon. If our citizens, therefore, desire an honest City Government, they must secure it now. If they want a dishonest one, all they have to do is to let it alone:—political partisans will help individual swindlers to accomplish that result. It is a mistake to suppose that party politics have anything whatever to do with the honesty or dishonesty of our City officials. They have a great deal to do with putting certain men in power and keeping others out; but when they are in, they never think of their political differences. There are seldom, or never, any party questions to be acted on. The divisions are not on party grounds. Men of both parties and of all parties go into the City Government *to make money*, and they lay aside all party distinctions and all political differences in presence of that common, overshadowing, all-absorbing purpose. You never find one political party voting against a corrupt contract, and another for it. The rogues of all parties help each other. If the honest men of the City expect any voice in the affairs of the Government, they must do the same thing.

We see no signs of any movement towards a reform of our City Government. There has been a good deal of talk in the *Herald* about forming a Tax-payers' party—but the only effect, and probably the only object, of this is to throw ridicule upon the whole project of reform, and so leave the Government to the contests of the political parties. How they manage it, everybody knows. Each party calls its primary meetings, which appoint the Nominating Conventions. The City jobbers in corruption begin by getting control of these assemblies, and thus securing their nominations for the posts they covet. That is all they want. After that it is merely a matter of form and of regularity. As a matter of course, every loyal member of each party must vote for its regular nominee. That is the fundamental principle—the first, great commandment—of the political faith. The *Herald* would have the tax-payers come out and nominate a separate ticket. They are a *minority* in every Ward in the City:—and, as a matter of course, all that such a movement would accomplish would be to draw off votes from the *best* candidate, and give the greatest scoundrel the certainty of success. This is a capital contrivance, and shows talent as well as experience.

There is but one way in which anything effectual can be done towards securing good City officers. There are probably in each Ward an average of 500 men who prefer honest men to rogues in the City Government,—and who have the independence to repel party dictation and vote as they see fit. If those men can be got *to act together*,—if they will pledge themselves at once, in writing and before the public, to pay no attention whatever to party requirements, political opinions, regular nominations or any of the machinery by which these elections are usually controlled,—but that they will in every case *vote unitedly for the best man*,—no matter by what party he may be nominated,—they will secure two points: 1. Compel *all* parties to nominate good men, and 2. Secure the election of the best among them all. They will thus be able to use the machinery of political parties for honest ends,—just as the jobbers, contractors and miscellaneous depredators upon the public treasury have hitherto used it for dishonest ends. The practical difficulty lies in the impossibility of bringing about any such action on the part of that great class of our citizens who desire an honest Government. It cannot be done by any spontaneous movement,—any public meetings,—any addresses, resolutions or proceedings of that kind. It can only be effected by close, laborious canvassing,—by personal application and explanation,—and all this involves time, labor and money. And so far as we can see nobody is disposed to expend any considerable amount of either.

The fact is, our people care very little for the City Government, in spite of their croaking and grumbling. Corrupt, disgraceful and infamous as our Municipal Administration has long been, our citizens prefer to have it as it is rather than make the effort required to redeem it. They have the power in their own hands. There has been no time within ten years when they could not drive every corrupt scoundrel out of office, and put an honest man in his place, if they would take the trouble to do it. They would be very glad if *somebody else* would do it. They would feel greatly indebted to politicians if they would give up party contests and attend to *their* interests a little while. They are very glad to read editorial articles on the subject,—to hear it discussed in speeches, and to talk it over at dinner, or in the omnibus with their respectable neighbors. But they never *do* anything:—that is not in their line. Upon a nice calculation of profit and loss, they find that the cost of a reform,—the loss of time and the amount they would have to contribute,—is considerably more than the addition to their annual taxes. And so on the whole they cannot afford to enter upon the work themselves,—though they will be most grateful to anybody else who will do it for them.

This is the state of public feeling now, and therefore we do not expect that anything will be done to secure at the coming election any better result than we have seen annually hitherto.

Crime in Baltimore.

One of those terrible deeds of assassination which occur but too frequently in our country, has just been committed in Baltimore. A police officer, named Rigdon, whose testimony had led to the conviction of a certain Gambrill, for the murder of another policeman, had, because of his conclusive evidence in that case, given umbrage to a band of ruffians to which Gambrill appears to have belonged. Rigdon, who bore a most excellent reputation, had been informed that his life was threatened, but, as a brave and good man is apt to do under such circumstances, he took little heed of such menaces, and after the performance of his regular duties on the 5th inst., he retired to his home. The two assassins, who, it would seem, had sworn to take his life "on the day that Gambrill should be convicted," followed and watched Rigdon, and one of them remorselessly shot him through the window of his parlor, while he was standing at his own hearth, talking to his wife of the morrow—the seventh anniversary of their wedding.

The most horrible feature of this fearful deed is the calm premeditation with which this policeman's assassination appears to have been resolved upon, as a punishment for his plain duty as an officer and a citizen. Any man in the community who might become in any way cognizant of the commission of murder, is bound to disclose it. A police officer is most strictly so bound, because he specially engages his services for the prevention of crime. Yet, because he gave the evidence which the law demanded of him in his double capacity of officer and citizen, two villains, Cropps and Corrie, conspire to *kill him*, and did kill him—by the most cowardly and ruffianly of all means—at his own fireside.

This dreadful story carries with it its own moral. The law can only punish such crimes. Except by the example of punishment—whatever that may be good for—the law has no means to prevent the recurrence of such frightful deeds. There is no legal way of ascertaining what man carries weapons concealed about his person, nor of judging what he intends to do with them. The law can only come in after the deed has been done, and apply the punishment which the assassin anticipates when he commits his crime.

One is often led to doubt, in view of the constant increase in the atrocious and bloody crimes against which the law provides its severest penalties, whether there is not some radical defect in our system, and whether we do, after all, take the best methods of repressing and preventing crime. But, in this Baltimore murder, there is little room or occasion for speculating upon motives, or modes of punishment. There was an open and undisguised contest between ruffianism and law. A gang of murderers was leagued against the officers of justice. The condition of Baltimore for some years past has invited such an issue,—and now that it has been made, and the war begun, there is but one alternative: ruffianism or law must assert its supremacy and hold unchecked control of the City. If the law fails to bring home to this gang of assassins the foul conspiracy which plotted and executed the murder of a police officer for doing his duty, and to punish every one of them with the utmost rigor, the Government may as well be disbanded at once. If these men escape, they will rule the City. It is an open fight and there is no retreat. The instinct of the mob seems to have seized the importance of the crisis, for we are told that it was with the utmost difficulty they could be prevented from lynching Corrie on the spot. He deserved it richly. No justice could be too swift or prompt for such a crime. The law has possession of him and is responsible for him.

Fillibuster Movements.—General William Walker, it seems, has come on to Washington to solicit from the President a withdrawal or modification of his recent proclamation against fillibusters in general and Gen. Walker in particular. If he succeeds in this, he will probably go to England to procure a withdrawal of the orders to the British fleet, and thence to Nicaragua, to induce that Government to forego its purpose of offering any opposition to his landing. General Walker certainly does not lack coolness. We shall be a little curious to know the result of his mission.

Serious Accident.—The friends of Senator Seward will regret to learn that early on Saturday morning he was suddenly and without an hour's warning, nominated for the Presidency, by General Webb of the *Courier and Enquirer*. His recovery is doubtful, though when last heard from he was quite as well as could be expected.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The hopes of the manager were jeopardized on Saturday by the rain-storm, but the result was beyond expectation. The *matinée* was more crowded, even, than such entertainments are apt to be; this, too, in spite of an advance in the regular prices. Good management is an excellent thing. Two years ago, when the experiment of day performances was first made, no one could be induced to patronize them. By cultivation and sensible management they have become the best patronized and most fashionable of entertainments. The programme on Saturday was unusually rich, although introducing no new feature for comment. Nearly all the artists of the Academy assisted, including, of course, Piccolomini and Gazzaniga. An apology was made for D'Angri, who was too unwell to execute her portion of the programme. In other respects the promise of the entertainment was far surpassed by the performance.

On Saturday, also, the auction sale of seats for the first "Don Giovanni" night took place, at the Rotunda. The weather, probably, interfered with the attendance, and the transactions were dull and spiritless. The premiums ranged from three dollars to twenty-five cents on a box for four persons.

To-night Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni" will be played, with an *ensemble* which has never before been witnessed, and cannot be surpassed in any city of the world. The cast includes the names of Piccolomini, Mme. Gazzaniga, Mlle. Ghioni, (*mezzo-soprano* from Her Majesty's Theatre, London,) Herr Formes, Signor Gassier, Signor Lorini, and Messrs. Gasparoni, Tamaro, Weinlich, Muller, &c. The introduced dance in the second act will be executed by Señorita Soto, and the *finale* will be rendered by three orchestras and a chorus of four hundred voices. Mr. Anschutz is the conductor. Art-enterprise like this never fails of its reward, albeit attended with a slight increase in the regular prices of admission. People who object to the latter feature of the entertainment know very little about the expenses of management. The house, at regular prices, cannot hold sufficient to defray the salaries of all the artists engaged in the performance of "Don Giovanni," and even with the little addition made to the tariff by Mr. Ullman, it is doubtful if the pecuniary result will equal the average profits of a Piccolomini night. It is sheer nonsense to expect these grand entertainments at the old prices of admission, and we hope it will be considered to-night that the true lovers of music [illegible] higgle about a paltry fifty cents when a rare entertainment is in question—and extend their patronage in advance will be, if the artists are only in voice.

Wallack's Theatre.—Dr. Wainwright's comedy of "Wheat and Chaff" has disappeared from the space. Mr. O'Brien's comedietta, "A Gentleman from Ireland," takes its place on the bills, and is warmly enjoyed by good audiences. It is a clever piece, and bears revival. Mrs. Hoey, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Drott, and other members of the Company are in the caste. The burlesque called "Neptune's Defeat," will be played to-night for the last time. Among the novelties in preparation at this house, is Tom Taylor's latest novelty, "Going to the Bad."

Niblo's Garden.—Mr. Bourcicault's pieces, "The Phamton" and the "Young Actress," will be played to-night, with the author and Miss Agnes Robertson in the principal parts. We hear, on good authority, that these talented artists contemplate giving a special entertainment in aid of the funds of the Mount Vernon Association. The [illegible] an excellent one, and worthy of all support. There are, we doubt not, many other artists who would volunteer their services for such a laudable occasion. With a well-organized dramatic entertainment there would be no difficulty in filling the Academy of Music.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Tom Taylor's comedy called "Our American Cousin" is still the attraction here. The houses are crowded to overflowing.

Broadway Theatre.—Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne's engagement came to an end on Saturday. It was an exceedingly prosperous one, and entirely literated the old fogy idea that the Broadway Theatre was too low down town for public patronage. To-night the popular comedien, Mr. Hackett, commences an engagement, playing *Falstaff* in Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth." Two other pieces, "The King's Gardener" and "Secrets of State," will also be given.

National Theatre.—The new season at this establishmet commences to-night, with Mr. J. Howe as associate manager. A new drama, of "The Knights of the Mist," taken from a French piece, and dealing with the fortunes of the late lamented Jack Sheppard, will be produced. Mr. H. Mr. Charles Hale and other prominent members of the Company are in the cast. The "The Bleak Hills of Erin" is the afterpiece.

Bowery Theatre.—A new play by H. Seymour, Esq., entitled "Ildaire the Destroyer," and the drama called "The Knights of the Mist," announced for to-night.

Museum.—Dr. Valentine, Thiodon's Theatre of Arts, a Mexican Giant, a bearded baby, an American Dwarf,—these are some of the attractions at this popular place of amusement.

Palace Garden.—The Circus performances here are continued with spirit and success. A fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" will be produced to-night with a crowd of young artists in the *corps de ballet*.

Minstrelsy.—The best at Wood's, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, and Campbells', No. 444 Broadway.

Musical.—Mme. Alaimo, a lyric *artiste* of great repute, has arrived in this City, *en route* for Havana. She is one of the prominent members of Mr. Maretzek's troupe, and will make her *début* under his auspices. Another addition to Mr. Maretzek's powerful company is Mrs. James—an American lady who has just completed her studies in Italy. Mrs. James possesses a beautiful soprano voice, and is destined, we think, to assume a high position in art.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas announce a series of classical *matinées* for the coming months, at Dodworth's Saloon. The quartette is excellent—Messrs. Thomas, Bergman, Mosenthal and Matska—with Mr. Wm. Mason as pianist. The general programme is full of promise.

The Tehuantepec Route.

The arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, at New-Orleans, returning from her first trip out with the mails for California, by the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, is an event of considerable importance. The route has been opened, and in good time it will be perfected by an Isthmus railroad; but, even now, seven days' later news than that taken on Saturday from New-York by the steamer *Illinois*, can be sent to San Francisco from New-Orleans. The same steamer on the Pacific which takes up the mails by the *Illinois*, will take the mails of the *Quaker City*, leaving New-Orleans a week later. This steamer took seventy hours to her Isthmus port, Minatitlan, on her first trip, and will probably require hereafter but sixty hours, or two-and-a-half days. Minatitlan is twenty-three miles up the Coatzacoalcos river, all of which distance, being deep water, is navigable for ocean steamers. At Minatitlan, or rather in the river, while running up from the mouth to Minatitlan, the iron steamboat *Suchil*, (but recently sent out from the hands of the builders, Holbrook & Boardman, of this City,) takes on board the passengers, mails, freight and specie, and proceeds immediately, without possibility of interruption, up the river to Suchil, a trip of half a day, or less, there transferring them to stages and wagons, for transportation to the Pacific port Ventosa. It is true that the whole road is not yet passable for wheeled vehicles, but four hundred men now at work there will soon make it so, and meanwhile horses are at hand to connect from Suchil to the point where the staging begins.

Before the railroad is built, the regular time calculated on, with the use of river boat and stages on the Isthmus, is fifteen days from New-Orleans to San Francisco; and as the regular mail time from New-York to New-Orleans is five days, or less, twenty days will suffice the traveler from this City. Within a year the railroad lines of the United States will reduce the time from New-York to New-Orleans to three and a half days. The *Quaker City* can make her trip to Minatitlan in two and a half days; the transit of the Isthmus, when the carriage-road is complete, as it will probably be in a month, will be made easily in two days, and the regular time up to San Francisco, of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, which by contract connect with the Tehuantepec route, is from nine to ten days, say ten. The sum of all these is: From New-York to San Francisco, eighteen days, or two days less than what is allowed above. When the railroad is built, and the steamers on the Pacific make 300 miles a day, ten and a half days will be the time from New-Orleans, and fourteen from New-York, or say fifteen, allowing some margin for mails. In the connection—a wonderful result, whose importance few can estimate. The great energy of the men having this work in charge merits commendation. The new grant from Mexico, superseding all other grants, and accepted by all the claimants under former grants, was given in September, 1857, and the mail contract with the United States Government was made last June, and since then all measures have been taken necessary to open the route and carry the mails. Every calculation as to time and completeness of the several steps has been fulfilled almost to the day, and all the means the projectors have provided from their own resources, without any popular appeal or the public issue of the first dollar of the stock. It would be well for themselves and for the country if the parties interested in the other Isthmus movements would imitate their example—*do* more and *talk* less. They have spent an immense amount of time and exhausted the public patience with their controversies, and all they have accomplished is so to entangle the whole subject as to render it quite impossible for ordinary persons to understand the condition of affairs in that quarter.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

The hull and machinery of the steamers *America* and *Canada*, which are under charter for the Paraguay Expedition, have been undergoing examination by Mr. Poor, the Naval Constructor, and the Chief Engineer at the Navy-yard. They are reported in good condition.

The machinery for the new sloop-of-war under way at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is being constructed by Merrick & Sons. It will consist (says the *Ledger*) of a pair of horizontal direct-acting engines, having cylinders 50 inches in diameter, thirty inches stroke. The pistons of these cylinders are connected by rods directly to the cranks, which are forged in the crank shaft at right angles to each other. This crank shaft alone will weigh about five tons. It will be connected by a line of shafting with the propeller shafts. The propeller will be 12 feet in diameter and 19 feet pitch, of composition metal. It will have four blades or fans, and will be a "true screw," which has been found superior to all other forms of propeller known. Steam will be furnished to the engines by three "Martin's patent" boilers, having vertical brass tubes, which contain the water while the flame passes between them. These boilers will be placed facing each other, and will have the firing between them. They will occupy a space 25 feet in length of the ship, by her entire width. They will have nearly 8,000 feet of fire surface. The entire weight of all the machinery and appurtenances, and of coal for five days' full steaming, is guaranteed not to exceed 406 tons. The above amount of coal may also be stowed in the space allotted to the machinery, which is 50 feet in length of the ship. The engines are to be provided with a tubular surface condenser, in which all the steam after being used in the cylinders, will be condensed into fresh water and returned into the boilers. The contractors guarantee that this machinery will be capable of developing one thousand horse power when driven to its full capacity, and that the engines will make eighty revolutions per minute. Although the contract was awarded only one month ago, considerable progress has been already made, and there is no doubt that Messrs. Merrick & Son will be able to fulfill their agreement to complete the whole in six months from the date of contract. The ship, it is expected, will be ready to launch before the close of the year.

The ship *Cornelia Lawrence*, burned in Mobile Bay, is supposed to have been fired by her own crew. Only a small portion of her cargo was saved.

City Intelligence.

Explosion of a Steam-Tug—Loss of Life.

One of the most shocking, and fortunately one of the rarest accidents to which we are subject in the Harbor of New-York, occurred on Saturday last, resulting in the destruction of a steam-tug, and the instant death of three persons who were on board at the time. The little steam-propeller *Petrel*, which was owned by ROBERT ALLEN, of Jersey City, and for the past season engaged in towing canal-boats and other small craft about the harbor, was passing up the North River, on Saturday, about 12½ o'clock (noon,) and when opposite the foot of Jay-street, her boiler suddenly burst, rending the boat into fragments, and causing her immediately to sink. At the instant of the explosion, the attention of a large number of persons was drawn towards the spot by the sound; and they beheld fragments of the wreck filling the air, and covering the water for a considerable distance in all directions. The body of a man was seen flying high in the air toward the head of Jay-street pier. It fell upon the forward part of the upper deck of the steam-boat *Broadway*, crashed through it, and lodged upon the main deck, a mangled and shapeless mass. The body had been literally torn limb from limb by the explosion; and the brains, which were dashed out by the force of the fall, were scattered over the deck. In its descent, the body made a hole as large as a flour barrel through the hurricane deck near the pilot-house, breaking off one of the carlins. Another man was seen to fall into the water in the middle of the slip, upon which the clerk of the *Broadway*, Mr. LAWRENCE, assisted by another man, got out his boat and rescued the person from the water. He was very much injured in the head, and his face was badly disfigured by the ashes and cinders burnt into it by the explosion. He was conveyed to the hospital, where he soon recovered his consciousness. His name is EDGAR DOUNER. He was the pilot, and acting captain of the boat. The name of the engineer, who also did duty as fireman, and whose body was thrown ashore, was HENRY BRINK. He lived in Carlton-street, and leaves a wife and two children. The last place which the boat left, previous to the accident, was Hamilton Ferry, near the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn; here two persons got on board, and DOUNER has no recollection of stopping anywhere to land them; so that these two—their names being yet unknown—must have been among the killed. There was no deck-hand or cook, so that DOUNER and BRINK were the only regular hands employed on board. Two large pieces of the boiler were thrown a long distance, lodging upon the Duane-street Pier, where a large number of persons were at work, but, fortunately, no one was injured thereby. The *Petrel* was built in East Boston about three years ago, was purchased to run as a pleasure-boat about New-York harbor, but as that was not found to pay, she was sold and put into the towing business. The boiler was about three years old, and the fragments sent ashore had a rather unsound appearance. DOUNER is a single man. Though seriously injured in the face, he is likely to recover. The body of Mr. BRINK, the engineer, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house, where an inquest will be held this morning. The *Petrel* was valued at about $4,000.

NEW-YORK PAVEMENTS.—Notwithstanding that, within a month or two of every election, bands of paviors annually take possession of our streets, and leisurely go through a pantomimic make-believe o doing something with stones, it is notorious that New-York is the worst paved first-class City in the world. We ought, perhaps, to exclude from the range of this category Pekin, the present cobbleography of which capital is as yet unknown to us. But with this precautionary exclusion, we believe we may assert that this City is worse off than any other metropolis in the matter of public carriage-ways. Our *trottoirs* are, on the whole, roomy and well enough; but with the sole exception of Broadway, the streets are miserably paved between the kerb stones. The best parts of every thoroughfare are intersected with ruts of various depths, and the worst spots beggar description. As soon as an omnibus turns out of Broadway into a by-street, the translation from civilization to barbarism in street-paving is instantly communicated to the passenger by a series of joltings, slidings off the seat, sideway jerks, and the alternate falling of the persons on the one side of the vehicle into the arms of those on the other; the extreme suddenness of the transition from one involuntary attitude to another keeping the mind constantly on the rack, and the body literally on the wheel. We must indeed hope that all streets paved after the next Charter election will be done on some other and more generally approved plan than that of simply throwing the cobbles out of their places and throwing them back again—the art of doing which in the longest possible time to each stone would appear to have hitherto constituted the great secret of street-making in New-York.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—Saturday was pay-day for the laborers employed on the Central Park for the two weeks ending the 30th ult. Mechanics and out-door laborers are paid every two weeks;—clerks, officers, &c., in the employ of the Commissioners are only paid once a month. The number paid off Saturday was greatly reduced by the late stampede. Several hundred left work during the early part of the week for the ostensible purpose of going to "Cuba to work on the railroad." Their destination, however, was believed by many to be Nicaragua,—but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the suspicion. The number at present employed on the Park is about 2,700 and some 500 on the Croton Reservoir—the greater part and most efficient will be kept at work during the Winter. The men work 10 hours a day—commencing at 6 o'clock A. M. From 12 to 1 they take dinner, and then work till 5. The most rigid discipline is observed by the foremen over their respective gangs, so that no time is lost or allowed the workmen when absent from duty. Nothing but specie is used in paying off, and all disbursements are made by checks or specie. The amount disbursed since the 1st of September has been from $28,000 to $30,000, twice a month. Besides this, several thousand dollars have been paid out for shade trees and for incidental expenses. A great many beautiful elms have been brought from Sing Sing and transplanted. These trees are so large that they will afford a fine shade the first season. Many of them from twelve to fifteen inches through at the roots, and from forty to fifty feet in height. We believe that it is intended to have four rows of shade trees extend around the whole length and breadth of Park, some six miles in extent.

THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At the Coroner's inquest held upon the body of TIMOTHY D. JACKSON, who, it will be remembered, was killed on the Sixth-avenue Railroad on the evening of Sunday, the 31st of October last, the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries received by being run over by a car of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company on the evening of the 31st of October, 1858." Mr. JACKSON was distinguished as an inventor. The celebrated Hotel Annunciator, the heavy ordnance by which the walls of the Malakoff and Redan were battered down and a breach made for the French and English troops at the storming of Sebastopol, the Novelty $5 Sewing Machine, and many other new and useful inventions were his. He is said to have been a man of great amiability and excellence of character, but, like too many other inventors, he reaped little pecuniary benefit from his inventions. He leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

EDWARD EVERETT IN NEW-YORK AGAIN.—Mr. EVERETT is to deliver his oration on WASHINGTON in Niblo's, on Friday next, the 12th inst., for the benefit of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union." Although this Address has already been delivered in this City, there are still thousands who will eagerly embrace the opportunity to hear it. The fact that the meeting occurs in the daytime will enable many ladies to attend who have hitherto been unable to do so. This is probably the last occasion that will offer for hearing this celebrated discourse, for we presume Mr. E. will not repeat it indefinitely hereafter.

MORE CANNON TO BE FIRED.—We learn that the friends of Senator DOUGLAS intend to fire a salute of 100 guns in the Park this evening. What particular good they expect to accomplish for themselves or Mr. DOUGLAS we are not aware. But this habitual discharge of cannon in the Park is getting to be an intolerable nuisance, which ought to be suppressed. Whether anybody has charge of the public grounds of the City we do not know. No one certainly seems to exercise over them any supervision that amounts to anything. But the Mayor or somebody else should protect the public from having their ears deafened, their windows broken, and their lives endangered by the firing of cannon in the Park.

THE THIRTIETH-STREET TRAGEDY.—No very marked change has occurred for several days in any of the members of the Gouldy family. Mr. GOULDY is yet in an exceedingly critical state, and is still prohibited from holding any conversation with his friends. He is conscious of everything transpiring around him. MRS. GOULDY is by no means out of danger, but is thought to be improving. There is ho doubt that the two sons, CHARLES and NATHAN, will recover. The servants at the City Hospital are both very low.

COSTA RICA ILLUSTRATED.—Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, who has lately spent several months in a journey through Costa Rica, will deliver, this evening, at Niblo's Saloon, a narrative of his trip. The narrative will be accompanied by illustrations, from sketches taken on the spot by Señor PAEZ, and the entertainment, to judge from the interesting nature of the subject and the ability of the story-teller, will, doubtless, be most attractive.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.—A self-propelling Steam Fire-Engine, built by Messrs. LEE & LARNER, at the Novelty Iron Works, under a contract with the City, was tested at the Bowling-green on Friday afternoon, before Mayor TIEMANN, Street Commissioner COOPER, and other officials. Its performance was in every respect admirable. It propelled itself from the Novelty Works, through Avenue C, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to the place of exhibition, under escort of the Empire Engine Company, RICHARD P. MOORE, Foreman, who volunteered to conduct the trial. The street was slippery with mud, and it had been predicted that the engine would not be able to climb the ascent from Canal-street, but she ran up at a rate which tasked the powers of her escort to keep up with her. Her steering was perfect, and no difficulty was found in keeping clear of the throng of vehicles and passengers. When the engine arrived at the Bowling-green hydrant, it was hardly a minute to throw out of gear the locomotive attachments, and as soon as the hose could be attached she commenced playing, under a pressure of about 130 lbs., and continued for nearly two hours, with no other interruptions than the change of pipes and nozzles made necessary. An inch and five-eighths stream was thrown nearly or quite 250 feet horizontally, and doubtless would have gone still further but for the trees, through the thick branches of which it had to pass. A 1⅝-inch nozzle, one of 1⅜ inches, and two of 1⅛ inches were tried, with nearly as favorable results. The perpendicular height could not be measured, but it was decidedly "tall throwing," the most moderate estimate among good judges making it 140 feet, and some of the most enthusiastic pronouncing it 175 feet. The hose was taken upon the top of the five-story bonded warehouse No. 18 Broadway, a height of about 60 feet, from which height the 1⅝-inch stream was projected horizontally 140 feet, and perpendicularly a further height of 75 or 80 feet. From the same position, playing through an open butt, the water was thrown, with great force and volume, clear of two intervening roofs, upon the third roof beyond, a distance of from 55 to 60 feet; a performance which, more than anything else, excited the astonishment of the firemen and insurance men who witnessed it.

GREAT MORRISSEY EXCITEMENT AMONG FISTIC KNIGHTS.—MORRISSEY is at present a lion in certain circles. The conqueror of the "Benicia Boy" arrived in town on Saturday morning, by the Albany boat. His arrival was speedily telegraphed to divers members of the "fancy," and all the notable fighting men of the City, and others of that ilk, have been vying with each other to see which of them could most honor the American Champion. MORRISSEY makes his nominal headquarters in West Thirty-eighth-street, at the private residence of a friend named PATTERSON. The pouring rain of Saturday was not sufficiently potent to prevent his many admirers from visiting him, even in that remote section of the City. He spent the afternoon and evening at Florence's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker street. During the day he shook hands with more men than ever did any guest of the City at the Governor's Room.

Yesterday MORRISSEY made a call at the house of JOHN KELLY, the Australian Champion, corner of Avenue B and Thirteenth-street. He drove there in a carriage, accompanied by SHEPHARD, his trainer in the late fight with HENNAN, and TOM O'DONNEL, his second when he fought Yankee SULLIVAN. Over 3,000 people called to see him—at least so it is said. Mr. MORRISSEY remained at KELLY's several hours, and was there greeted with continuous rounds of cheers. The colors and shoes he wore during his fight with the Benicia Boy, and a portion of the rope comprising the prize ring, were left on exhibition at KELLY's place. Those who arrived too late to see the "conquering hero," had the extreme gratification of feasting their eyes upon the colors, the shoes and the piece of hempen rope. A privileged few enjoyed the satisfaction of handling the shoes, noting the bent spikes on the sole, made so during the fierce contest; of untwisting the rope and seeing that it was genuine hemp, and of feeling the colors, and satisfying themselves of their tangibility.

MORRISSEY bears his honors meekly, and endures the hard shaking he received with remarkable complaisance. He quotes himself in "tip top" condition, and has not a mark upon his face of the late fierce contest. He repeats, what he stated in his recent letter to the TIMES, his fixed intention never to enter the ring again. On Tuesday evening he gives a sparring exhibition, and Friday returns to Troy.

THE CITY'S HEALTH AND MORTALITY.—The deaths in the City last week numbered 361,—more by 13, than the week preceding. Of these, 24 were still-born children, 59 were from consumption, 28 from infantile convulsions, 16 from marasmus, only 3 from dysentery, 7 from diarrhœa, 17 from croup, and but 4 from cholera infantum. No epidemic prevails, and the general health is unprecedentedly good. The damp, wet weather, and easterly winds that have depressed the spirits of the most robust from Monday last till Saturday night, will, no doubt, be reflected in the increase of deaths from diseases of the lungs during the next month.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Nov 4, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 29	117	87	204
Admitted to Nov. 4	28	13	41
Discharged, Cured or Relieved.	16	16	32
Died	3	1	4
Remaining at date	126	83	209
Males			179
Females			30

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

YACHTING.—At the annual meeting of the Hoboken Model Yacht Club, the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: A. BARKER, Commodore; H. BYRON, Vice-Commodore CONRAD FOX, Treasurer; W. T. CUSHING, Measurer.

Police Intelligence.

HOMICIDE IN A LAGER-BIER SALOON—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.—At a little before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a homicide was committed in the lager-bier saloon No. 497 Broadway, the victim being Wm. S. Tompkins, a young man lately returned from California, and the perpetrator a man at present unknown. The saloon is in the room formerly occupied by the American Art Union. A small stage is in the rear, and every evening theatrical performances, comic singing and dancing take place for the delectation of the beer-drinkers. Tompkins and two or three friends were standing near the stage, and, during an interim in the performances, he indulged in some severe criticism upon the performers. A bystander instantly knocked him down, kicked him once, and then leaped upon the stage and disappeared behind the scenes. The assailant has not since been seen, nor is it known who he is. The assault and the disappearance took place so rapidly that no one was able afterwards to describe the assailant. Tompkins was picked up insensible, and conveyed in a carriage to his boarding-house, No. 89 Third-street, where he died soon after his arrival. The Eighth Ward Police were informed of the fatal affray, and at once endeavored to ascertain who committed this act of fatal violence. They have thus far been unsuccessful. Coroner CONNERY took, yesterday, the preliminary steps for holding an inquisition in the case, but, owing to the absence of material witnesses, he was obliged to postpone the examination until to-day.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENIES.—Four arrests were made on Saturday and yesterday for alleged grand larcenies. John Kaise, a sailor, put his hands into the cash-box of Mr. John Marrett, at No. 335 Pearl-street, and took out $66 79, and his feet into a new pair of Mr. Marrett's boots, and then vanished from the premises. When arrested Kaise had on the purloined boots. The second delinquent was a German, named Christian Hanason, who stole a watch worth $30 from No. 13 City Hall-place, where he boarded. He pawned the watch, and when arrested was having a glorious spree on the proceeds. Catharine Lear, of No. 66 James-street, supplied her own deficiency in Winter garments, by taking possession of $200 worth of dresses belonging to Sophia Myers, of No. 57 Roosevelt-street. John Osborne made himself extra officious in assisting a constable to dispossess Wm. Marks, of No. 266 Eight-avenue. After the goods had been placed upon the sidewalk, Osborne picked up a desk containing nearly $100 in money and notes and walked away with it.

THE ALLEGED MALFEASANCE OF A HARBOR-MASTER.—In the case of Mr. Willis Patten, one of the Harbor-masters of this port, who was brought before the Mayor on Wednesday last, on a charge of taking illegal fees, counsel for Mr. Patten objected, Saturday morning, to any further testimony being taken in the case, on the ground that there was no criminal act involved in the charge, and that it was merely an official dereliction cognizable only by the appointing power. The Mayor decided to send the testimony already taken to the Governor.

HIGHWAY ROBBER ARRESTED.—Terence Rooney, of No. 338 Water-street, was on his way home a few evenings since, when two men came up suddenly behind him, knocked him down, robbed him of $18, and fled. One of the highwaymen, who gave his name as Harvey Fowler, was arrested yesterday, and was positively identified by Rooney as one of the robbers. The accused was committed to the Tombs for trial.

ARSON CASE.—The examination of Samuel H. Harrison, charged with having set fire to the premises No. 14½ Carmine-street, in August last, was concluded by Judge WELSH, on Saturday, and Mr. Harrison was honorably discharged.

ASSAULT BY ROWDIES.—As Stephen Hughes, a gentleman residing in Washington, D. C., was passing, last evening, through the City Hall Park, he was suddenly surrounded by half a dozen rowdies, knocked down, and his pockets rifled. Fortunately he had left his watch, money and valuables at his hotel. No arrests were made.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY OF CATHARINE MULHEARN.—The investigation before Justice WELSH in the case of Catharine Mulhearn, charged with perjury, is still pending. Mrs. Rockliffe, whose affidavit contradicts her statement, was on the stand on Saturday, and was subjected to a long cross-examination by Ex-Judge Stewart and Mr. J. G. Sevier, counsel for the accused.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—The body of a well-dressed young man was found on Saturday, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, Manhattanville. From papers found on him, his name is believed to be JAS. CARROLL—possibly a musical professor, as one of the papers was the draft of a Schottische, signed Professor JAMES CARROLL. The body appeared to have been in the water about two weeks. Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed accidental drowning."

BODY RECOVERED.—JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, a longshoreman, residing at No. 30 Roosevelt-st., fell into the East River about a week ago, while intoxicated. The body was recovered on Saturday, and an inquest being held a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

FATAL SCALDS.—Coroner PERRY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of MARY ANN NOLL, a child three months old, who died from scalds received by falling into a tub of hot water. Verdict accordingly.

The Presidential Question—Senators Douglas and Seward.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me a few words in reply to your correspondent C. E. H., who seems to believe that the triumph of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois will lead to a favorable solution of all questions relating to the institution of Slavery, and consequently to internal peace and harmony throughout the country. If he had truly represented the position of Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democracy, or that of Mr. SEWARD and the Republicans, there might have been some foundation for his belief. But it seems plain that he is in error on both heads. What is the position of Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democracy? There can be no denial of the fact that the sentiment expressed by Mr. Vice President BRECKINRIDGE in relation to Mr. DOUGLAS' position, is the exponent of the general sentiment of the Democracy of the South on that point, and that *he* and *it* sympathize with and sustain Mr. DOUGLAS.

Now what is the platform on which Mr. DOUGLAS stands? As given by the Richmond *South*—a paper friendly to Mr. DOUGLAS—it is summed up in eleven distinct heads, as follows, namely:

1. Judge DOUGLAS affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.

2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicated only of the dominant race of white men.

3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.

4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy of Free and Slaves States, and the possibility of their harmonious coexistence under a common Constitution.

5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the States in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of Slavery.

6. He inculcates a policy of non-Intervention, as between the Free and Slaveholding States, as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.

7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories.

8. He upholds all the guaranties of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the South.

9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function, against the encroachments of Executive usurpation.

10. He protests his opposition to Black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.

11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the Democratic Party.

Now, can any man truthfully deny that the first, second, third and seventh articles of this Democratic catechism or platform are entirely and irreconcilably at variance with, and opposed to, the general sentiments and opinions of the freemen of the North and West? And if Mr. DOUGLAS should be elected upon this platform, is it not certain the great battle for freedom must be fought over again, and the country be again thrown into an excitement similar to that which shook it like an earthquake two years ago? Judge DOUGLAS and the Democracy indorse *all* the proceedings of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case?—and it is vain for him or his friends to cry "Peace, peace!" while that indorsement stands. Neither he nor any other man, nor any party, can reconcile the freemen of the Free States to the monstrous dicta promulgated by the Supreme Court in that case. It cannot be done. And he who will not stand from under must be crushed beneath the weight of that public indignation which is surely destined to condemn those dicta and to reverse them.

"C. E. H." says that if the "elevation" of Mr. SEWARD "is to be obtained upon the basis set forth in the Rochester speech, it will be a national calamity." "C. E. H." seems to have adopted the false interpretation of that speech set forth by the Hessian of the *Herald*, one of Mr. SEWARD's most malignant and unscrupulous enemies. That print represents that Mr. SEWARD's policy would lead to a crusade, not only by the Free States but by the General Government, if controlled by Republicans, against the institution of Slavery *in the Slave States*. That this representation is utterly false, a reference to the speech will prove. Mr. SEWARD expressly admits that nothing can be done in reference to Slavery in the *Slave States*, except through the *constitutions* of those States, and, of course, with the general concurrence of their people. But Mr. SEWARD is hopeful, and as a philanthropist, as a Christian, looking into the far future, he thinks it not improbable that the time may come when the people of the Slave States will find both interest and duty impelling them to rid themselves of the servile institution. If this is a heinous offence, Mr. SEWARD shares it with the fathers and founders of the Constitution and Government. VINDEX.

The Baltimore Tragedy—Murder of Police Officer Rigdon.

The Baltimore *American* gives the particulars of the murder of Police Officer RIGDON, the principal witness in the Gambrill trial. The facts have been briefly announced by telegraph. The *American* says:

"Police Officer GEORGE W. RIGDON, the principal witness in the Gambrill trial, was last night brutally murdered in his own house, on Baltimore-street, a few doors west of Pearl-street, where his wife keeps a small dry-goods store. The facts of the case are as follows: At 8 o'clock, last evening, he left the Western Station-house for his home, and was cautioned by Capt. LINEWEAVER not to go out, as threats had been made against his life on account of the testimony he had given in the case of GAMBRILL, to the effect that he should die on the day that GAMBRILL was convicted. These threats had also reached the ears of the deceased, but he was unable to trace them to any proper source, and considered them as idle or drunken threats. On leaving the Station-house he proceeded direct to his home, and was in his sitting-room adjoining the store, talking to his wife at the time of his death.

At the corner of the sitting room a small window opens into the yard, and Mr. RIGDON was standing leaning on the mantel piece, with his back to the window, from which he was not two feet distant. His wife was sitting on the other side of the room, and a little lost child, which he had picked up in the street, was sitting on the carpet at his feet. The assassin went up a small alley at the side of the house, and with a large horse pistol fired at him through the window, a heavy load of slugs entering his right side and causing instant death. He exclaimed only—"I am shot,"—and fell dead on the floor, having ceased breathing after one heavy groan. A large horse pistol, with which the deed was committed, was left lying in the yard, immediately under the window.

Police officer John COOK was on the opposite side of Baltimore-street, and hearing the report of the pistol, started across to Mr. RIGDON's house, when a man came running out of the side alley with a revolver in his hand, and as officer COOK started to arrest him he fired twice at him, neither of which took effect. The officer immediately drew his revolver and started in pursuit, firing twice at the assassin as he ran up Baltimore-street. On turning the corner of Pine-street, the assassin and the officer again exchanged shots without effect, and continued the race on to Penn-street, when officer COOK succeeded in knocking him down with his pistol, and with the assistance of officers JAMISON and HIGGINS, carried him to the Station-house. It proved to be PETER CORRIE, a butcher, residing on the Hookstown road, and an associate of GAMBRILL.

It will be remembered that Officer RIGDON testified on the Gambrill trial that he had hold of DAVID HOUCK, along with Officer BENTON, at the time that GAMBRILL came up and shot BENTON, testifying positively to his identification of GAMBRILL as the murderer. He had been just two years on the police, was a stout, athletic man, and a most excellent and fearless officer. He leaves a wife, but no children, to mourn his loss. He was 35 years of age, and to day would have been the seventh anniversary of his marriage, which he remarked to his wife yesterday. The energetic and prompt action of Officer COOK in this case leaves the impress of thorough efficiency, and is worthy of some substantial mark of commendation. He started singly in pursuit of a desperate and armed man, without any knowledge of the crime he had just committed, and determinedly followed him to his arrest, running several squares before he accomplished his purpose. But for his activity and efficiency the murderer would have escaped, perhaps to perpetrate further deeds of bloody revenge. He kept his eye on him from the moment he escaped from the premises, thus fixing the perpetration of the crime upon him.

It should, however, be stated that this man CORRIE was in the store, pretending to look at some shirts, a few minutes before the fatal shot was fired, his object being, doubtless, to ascertain whether Mr. RIGDON was at home, and (if so) in what part of the house he would be likely to find him. Mayor SWANN, accompanied by Mr. PINKNEY, immediately proceeded to the Western Station, where he found Marshal HERRING actively engaged in giving necessary orders. The Mayor immediately ordered the prisoner, PETER CORRIE, to be brought before him, when he made a full confession of his participation in the murder, declaring, however, that he did not commit the deed himself, but that he remained at the mouth of the alley on Baltimore street while MARION CROPPS went up the alley and fired the pistol. A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of CROPPS, and the Mayor committed PETER CORRIE as an accessory to the murder, and also charged with attempting the life of Officer COOK. On examining the hat of CORRIE it was found that one of the bullets fired at him by Officer COOK had passed through it, grazing his head.

The Mayor, at 11 o'clock, proceeded to the Middle Station, when officers MCCOMAS and CARMICHAEL brought in MARION CROPPS, whom they had arrested at ERASMUS LEVY's tavern, on Holliday-street. He was brought before the Mayor and fully committed to jail on the charge of murder. This prisoner, it is said, came into the house of RIGDON, immediately after the shooting, along with the crowd attracted by the firing, and on seeing the body, exclaimed: "I would like to go Jack-Ketch for the ——— who committed the deed; and turning to officer STINCHCOMB, remarked: "Rig was a good fellow—he often loaned me a quarter when I was hard up." His conduct was such as to have removed any suspicion that might otherwise have attached to him. It is supposed that he quietly came out of the alley, leaving his weapon behind, when Officer COOK started in pursuit of CORRIE. When arrested, he asked the officers the charge against him, and they made no reply; he then asked if it was for killing ROBERT RIGDON, and they told him that was the charge.

Shortly after the intelligence reached the Western police station, an officer was dispatched for Dr. GREENTREE, one of the Coroners, but he did not make his appearance until nearly 11 o'clock. Upon his arrival the following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors: Caleb Douty, foreman; Bernard C. Reed, Jas. F. Moulton, John T. Tucker, Samuel H. B. Merryman, Joseph K. Milnor, M. M. Ege, John Butt, John Penn, Robert Hamilton, William Weir, John Green, and Albert Bell.

Dr. GEORGE G. FARNANDIS, one of the surgeons of the Almshouse, was then called, and requested to make a *post-mortem* examination of the body, which he proceeded to do. In the meantime, the jury agreed to take a recess of one hour, (it being then 11½ o'clock,) and then assembled at the Western police station. The *post-mortem* was regarded as an important matter, for the reason, that one of the accused, MARION CROPPS, a few days since, in conversation with several parties who were standing on the corner of Baltimore and Green streets, exhibited a number of bullets, with which he declared he intended to kill a certain policeman of the Western District.

The Coroner's Jury were progressing with their investigation at 1 o'clock this morning, when we were compelled to go to press.

There was a strong disposition at the Western Station, on the part of the neighbors and friends of officer RIGDON, who was highly esteemed as an officer and a citizen, to lynch CORRIE as soon as he was arrested, but the officers succeeded in securing him and locking him up before it could be carried into effect.

Officer RIGDON had frequently mentioned to his wife that he feared he would be assassinated, on account of his testimony in the Gambrill case, but asserted that he had done no more than his duty, and would have to stand the consequences. The verdict of the Jury he regarded as an indorsement of the truth of his evidence against the array of manufactured evidence that had been brought to discredit him, and he frequently expressed the hope that he might live at least to hear it rendered.

There were five bullets in the pistol, all of which entered his shoulder and side, each about one inch apart."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 6.

An effort was made to rescue GAMBRILL last night. He was conducted to jail by an armed escort of eighty police, and the jail was guarded all night, there having been rumors of a contemplated attack upon it.

PETER CORRE, who was arrested for shooting Officer RIGDON, turned State's evidence, whilst under the fear of the vengeance of the excited populace, and said the shot that killed him was fired by ARION CROPPS, who was subsequently arrested. Both have been committed for trial, the former as an accomplice and the latter as the principal. The Police also arrested five other notorious rowdies during the night, as accomplices, and for endeavoring to rescue the prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 7,

The funeral of Officer RIGDON, who was murdered on Friday night, took place this afternoon. The Mayor, a large body of police, and numerous citizens attended. The streets were densely crowded, but no disturbance occurred. His murderers have been indicted, and will be brought to trial during the present week.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States Mail steamship *Illinois* left Saturday, at 2 o'clock, with the California mails and passengers for Aspinwall. The steamship *Washington* also left on Saturday, with some 300 passengers for California, *via* Nicaragua, stopping at Kingston, Jamaica. She carried a mail to the latter port, and some 30 passengers.

FROM PORT-AU-PLATTE.—We are informed by Capt. WEST, of the schooner *California*, that business at Port-au-Platte, when he left, was very dull—provisions plenty, and prices rating very low. Hard money was very scarce, the Government having fixed the exchange 260 for one, although the merchants are paying from 250 to 300 for the hard dollar. The country was quiet.

KANSAS GOLD.—The Elwood (Kansas) *Press* announces that a Mr. ROBINSON arrived recently at Nemaha City, Nebraska, with from $6,000 to $7,000 worth of gold dust, which he obtained at Cherry Creek after laboring two months and being assisted by but two men. Mr. ROBINSON has perfect faith in the gold region, and proposes returning in the Spring.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's Safes**
AT
THE CRYSTAL PALACE FIRE.
The attention of the public is requested to the following certificate from OFFICERS (and others) OF THE LATE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in reference to the destruction of our Safes, which was of course inevitable, as (with one exception) *they were left wide open*:
CERTIFICATE.
"As some misapprehension may exist in regard to the condition of the Safes belonging to Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, in the Crystal Palace at the time of the Fire, in justice to them we would state *that from the time of their entry they were left* UNLOCKED AND OPEN for the examination of visitors, and in that condition were found on the morning subsequent to the fire."
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1858. IRA L. CADY.
J. B. HATHAWAY, (Superintend't.) M. YALE CADY.
WM. H. WILCOX, (Floor Manager.)
One of the above Safes, *which chanced to be partially closed*, is now at our store in Murray-st., for examination.
STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis, No. 57 Gravier-st., N. Orleans,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines.**
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Heavy Arrivals of**
CHINA, BRONZES, &c.,
FROM EUROPE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.
Are now opening the *largest and most elegant assortment* of goods they have ever received, being the results of Mr. Haughwout's recent purchases when in Europe,
Consisting in part of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINING SERVICES,
BRONZES,
CLOCKS, VASES,
CANDELABRAS,
FINE PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS,
PARIAN STATUARY,
PARIS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
We also call attention to our
Stock of
CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES,
STERLING SILVER
and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY and MIRRORS,
of which we have an *unusually rich and varied* assortment, which we are prepared to sell at
Extremely moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome sts.

☞ **Jules Hauel's Eau Lustrale Hair Renovator** is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public, for giving health, beauty and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy and beautiful. While it is free from any injurious properties, its effects on the hair are most salutary. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., Philadelphia. At wholesale in New-York, by CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, Chambers-st.; and at retail by FRED. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Soluble Glass, Chemicals, Metals, Cognac Oil,** Flavorings, &c., Fire-water, rust and mildew proof preparation, Oils, Rum, Juniper, Lavender, Neroly and Geranium, Electrotypers' Plumbago, Stove-polishers' Black Lead, Asbest, Bismuth, Malva Flower, Platina, Cadmium, Manganese, Nickel, &c., for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

☞ **Tapestry Brussels Carpets.**—Now in store, 100 pieces tapestry, bought a job, for sale at the low price of 90c. per yard, by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
New Carpet Warerooms,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Defiance Salamander Safes.**—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver-plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ **Fits! Fits! Fits!**
Epileptic patients, who have used every remedy in vain, are assured by the most unquestionable testimonials that Dr. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT will reach their case and effect a speedy cure. Sold at No. 58 Dey-st.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.**—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

☞ **Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment** will cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 24 hours. Why will you suffer when a 25c. bottle will afford you instant relief? None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS, Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines**—No. 495 Broadway.
A NEW STYLE—PRICE $60.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

$50. $50.
☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.**—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the genius of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **The American Smoker is undoubtedly** the thing every smoker should have, to preserve health, and a sweet breath. Headquarters Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.

☞ **Carpets.**—Three-ply and ingrain carpets at low prices:
Three-ply carpets at ..... $1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at ..... 70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at ..... 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Common ingrain carpets at ..... 30c. per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
between Broadway and Elm-st.

☞ **Bartholf's** BARTHOLF'S **Bartholf's** BARTHOLF'S
FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 429 BROADWAY.
LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.
Address D. J. LEVY, Agent,
Box No. 2,841 Post-Office.

☞ **Parties furnished**
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
H. MAILLARD begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently returned from Europe, and has the choicest selections of Parisian styles, such as new moulds for ice-cream, mottoes, flowers, &c., in every variety, suitable for weddings and evening parties. Experienced waiters, silver, China, &c., furnished. Apply at No. 621 Broadway.

☞ **Velvet

FROM AUCTION.

GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS.

M. M. HUEY, No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st., will open this morning:

Cases New printed De Laines, 12c., worth 1s. 6d.
Cases High colored Wool Plaids, 12c., worth 2s.
Cases Dark Calicoes, 6¼c., fast colors.
Cases Double width Parramattas, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Cases Double width Plaids, 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Cases French Merinoes, half price.
Cases Twilled Cashmeres 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Cases Plaid Silks, all new goods, very cheap.

CLOAKS AND RAGLANS,

The best assortment in this City, all new goods, of my own manufacture, at prices truly astonishing.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS,

$20,000 worth of shawls, auction lots, at a discount of 40 per cent. from former prices.

300 dozen dark kid gloves, 3s., worth 5s.; 850 dozen real French kid gloves, 4s., worth 6s.; 30 Cartons new dark Ribbons, 12½c. Also, embroideries of every description, cheap. Ladies will please call early and purchase new goods at great bargains.

M. M. HUEY,
One price only. No. 1 Bowery, corner Division-st.

NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!

GEO. BULPIN,
HAVING RESUMED HIS FORMER STAND,
At No. 361 BROADWAY,
And purchased the
BANKRUPT STOCK OF
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE,
He invites public attention to
A TRULY SUPERB STOCK
OF
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS
OF THE
RICHEST PARIS and NEW-YORK MANUFACTURE,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BLACK VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER RAGLANS,
RICH OPERA CLOAKS,
MISSES' and MOURNING CLOAKS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY.

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300 Pieces
DOUBLE WIDTH, ALL WOOL,
FRENCH MERINOS,
at
50 cents per yard,
Will be offered
ON MONDAY, NOV. 8,
At the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Black Beaver Ragians at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.
Colored Beaver Ragians at $7, $9, $10, and $12.
Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.
OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!
Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Ragians. To all of which large additions are daily made.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, NOV. 8th,
Their entire stock of
BROCHE SHAWLS,
At extremely low prices, viz:
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $14.
200 LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $16.
300 LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.
The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

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500 PIECES 6-8 RICH CHINTZ FIGURED
ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS,
At 10¾ cents per yard,
will be opened on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.
Are prepared to show one of the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS
to be found in this country,
large portions of which have
been purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
NO. 524 BROADWAY,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,
Vestings, Trimmings and Woolen Goods of every kind.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.,

1,000 PIECES WOOLEN PLAIDS.
Entirely New Styles, in Winter Colors,
will be opened Monday, Nov. 8,
FOR RETAIL—CHEAP!
At 50 and 62½ cents per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 8th, a large lot of
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
MUCH UNDER PRICE.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.
ANGLO-PARISIAN EXPOSE DE MODE.
H. EDGERTON,
NO. 409 CANAL-ST.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, Nov. 8,
A complete assortment of the latest style
LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.
This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of
FINE CASTOR BEAVER,
elaborately and artistically trimmed with
FINE CROCHET FRINGE,
Price $10 to $16;
rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
From $16 to $25.
In addition to the above, will be offered
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
OF
PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,
From $4 50 to $8.
Also,
An immense assortment of
BLACK and COLORED
BEAVER RAGLANS,
FELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,
MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.
H. EDGERTON,
No. 409 Canal-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a beautiful assortment of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
VALENCIAS, MERINOS,
MUSLIN DELAINES, &c.
LYONS BLACK SILK VELVET.
J. G. & CO. would invite particular attention to the superb selection of
REAL LACES AND
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Several cases of Embroidered Collars and Collars and Cuffs will be opened this morning, at 30 per cent. below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

POPULAR TRADE IN CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open
the new patterns,
REAL AUBUSSON,
AXMINSTER WILTON,
VELVET TAPESTRY,
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY.
Also, superfine Ingrain Carpetings,
of the manufacture of John Cressley & Sons, and others.
Also,
COCOA MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS.
&c., &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

POPULAR TRADE IN EMBROIDERIES.
700 Rich Chemisettes, at 50 cents each.
600 Rich Chemisettes, at 75 cents.
500 Rich Chemisettes, at $1 each.
Also,
1,000 pairs Embroidered Linen Sleeves, at 25 cents per pair.
At A. T. STEWART & CO.'S,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
In addition to the RICH STOCK of SILK and VELVET DOUBLE-SKIRT and
TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES
Now on exhibition.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on MONDAY, Nov. 8:
6 CASES, comprising the latest PARIS NOVELTIES, just received per steamer *Fulton*.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

5-4 ATLANTIC MILLS R. SHEETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET.
25 CASES AT 6¾ CENTS PER YARD.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICE 9 CENTS.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
No 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have made large additions to their
POPULAR STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, &c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—We will open a splendid and very desirable assortment of the above goods on Monday, 8th inst., at very low prices. Also, colored velvet ribbons, dress caps, illusion sleeves and capes, head dresses, feathers, flowers, &c. Kid gloves at 50c. per pair; best quality, 75c.
D. CLARKE, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made for $1 31: 12 springs, $1 50, and 16 springs, $2. Children's 4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 8-spring skirts for $8 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 16 Springs, $15 dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 204 Spring-st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 335 BROADWAY.

Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,
CHEAPEST REAL WELSH FLANNELS
Ever offered at Retail in this City.
250 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, at 25 cents.
300 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, from 30 cents.
With a large and choice stock of
BLANKETS AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At very low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION ON DRESS GOODS,
AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8.
400 pieces FINE WIDE SAXONY PLAID,
At 20 cents, worth 40 cents.
500 pieces STRIPED and BAYADERE CHALLY,
At 20 cents and 25 cents, worth 35 cents and 40 cents.
Together with our entire stock of
PLAID GOODS, VALENTIAS,
POPLINS, DELAINES, &c., &c.,
At a great reduction on former prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Would solicit attention to their superb stock of
FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Now open
AT RETAIL.
Additions by every steamer.

FRENCH MERINOS AT RETAIL,
On Monday, Nov. 8,
200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At 70c., worth $1.
300 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,
At $1, worth $1 30.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
entirely different from any previously offered,
WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL
On Monday, Nov. 8.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION ON SILKS,
AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8,
200 pieces 3-4 WIDE RICH PLAID SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 50.
200 pcs. 5-8 wide RICH BAYADERE and CHENE SILKS
At $1, worth $1 40.
All new and desirable, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE,
Will be exposed on the centre tables.
Also, just received an assortment of
ELEGANT NEW VELVET ROBES
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

250 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
at $10, $12, $14 and $16; worth $15, $18, $20 and $25.
150 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
At $20, worth $35.
300 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $12, worth $20.
250 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
From $5 to $10, worth from $8 to $17.
150 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
INDIA PATTERNS—exclusive styles,
At $13 and $16, worth $20 and $28.
500 Square and Round Corner STELLA SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $8.
200 ALL-WOOL BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $7 50.
400 ALL-WOOL BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS,
At $4, worth $6.
300 NEW MANTLE SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $6 50.
TOGETHER WITH
Our whole stock of
RICH AND ELEGANT SHAWLS,
Embracing the latest and most fashionable styles, all of this season's importation. To be offered
AT RETAIL
On Monday, Nov. 8,
At a great reduction on former prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

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300 PIECES OF
SCOTCH PLAIDS,
REDUCED TO 20 CENTS PER YARD;
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,
will be opened on
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8,
at the
NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at retail their immense stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Which contains every article necessary for family use.
Also, just received from auction,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold
MUCH UNDER THEIR VALUE.
CANAL, cor. Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
in rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety.
Also, a very large assortment of
CHEAP CLOAKS and TALMAS,
in Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS.
Latest Fall Styles, in great variety.
Also,
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
The question as to the sale of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,
At wholesale and retail, for cash,
Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy.
DAVID WEBB.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Caps, Trimmings, &c.
Also,
CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY.
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling from $10, $12, and $15 per set.

CARPETING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
of every description, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT SALE OF BLANKETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open, this morning,
Several bales Blankets.
Desirable styles, very cheap.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
New Patterns of Ladies' Fall and Winter
CLOAKS, RAGLANS, &c., just opened.
Round-Cornered STELLA and BROCHE SHAWLS,
FROM AUCTION, at very low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

NEW LACES PER STEAMER FULTON.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Nov. 8, a large invoice of Brussels
POINT LACE GOODS,
viz:
FLOUNCING SETS, EN GARNITURE
COIFFURES,
BARBES,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
&c., &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

RICH BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
CHENE LAINE,
From $8 to $12;
worth $15 to $20.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!
HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome.....$8 and $10
At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

FRENCH BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
ALL WOOL,
From $5 to $8,
worth $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAIN GOODS.
A. HEWSON, No. 441 Pearl-st., has got in from England her supply of Winter Shawls and other goods for Friends' use.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS MADE FURS!
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK recently belonging to the ASSIGNEES of
ARMAND & LAMONTAINE, of PARIS,
And ON SALE AT NO. 361 BROADWAY,
He has removed HIS OWN STOCK there, and invites public attention to the same.
WHICH MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH
WITHIN THE NEXT 60 DAYS.
RUSSIAN SABLE CAPES,
LARGE MINK CAPES,
ERMINE and CHINCHILLA CAPES, TIPPETS,
MUFFS and CUFFS,
THE VERY BEST GOODS,
AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,
Just received, an invoice of
POINT D'ALENCON SETS,
Selling for $25 per set.
Also, a lot of
POINT APPLIQUE SETS,
Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

WINTER SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Stellas, Broché, Cashmere, Plaid, Woolen,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now open, at prices lower than ever offered in this City,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TRIPLE-WIDTH SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, DAMASLAINES, LACE AND
LACE CURTAINS,
With every article in the Upholstery Line, imported expressly for the opening of
THE NEW STORE,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS,
PARIS STYLES,
From $6 to $8,
Worth $10 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have now on exhibition a splendid stock of
REAL AND INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Comprising the richest and greatest variety ever offered in this City, including large purchases lately made, greatly below former prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LADIES' CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $8 to $10,
WORTH $12 to $15.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

PLAID, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALL WOOL,
From $2 50 to $5,
Worth $5 to $10.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FINE BEAVER RAGLANS,
NEW STYLES,
FROM $5 to $8,
WORTH $8 to $12.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK, SQUIRREL
and every other description of fur in
CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.
eing DIRECT Importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

FANCY FURS
AT WHOLESALE.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just so soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custon,—*they cannot believe either in the*
NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY
of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least
ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.
To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties,
GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS,
GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,
all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of *fair competition and legitimate business.*

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS,
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

FURS! NOTICE! FURS!
THE HUDSON BAY
FUR COMPANY,
54 BROADWAY, 54,
WILL SELL AT RETAIL
all their immense stock of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of Sable, Mink and all other kinds of Furs, in capes, mantillas, victorines, muffs and cuffs.
CHILDREN'S FURS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SLEIGH AND BUFFALO ROBES, &c., &c., &c.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MITCHELL & McCLINTOCK,
The new
RIBBON STORE,
No. 599 Broadway,
A few doors below Houston-st.,
Have this morning laid out their splendid stock of RICH RIBBONS, to be cut off by the yard at less than wholesale prices.
Inspection respectfully invited.

LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S
LECTURE ON MOSCOW will be repeated before the Mercantile Library Association on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at Cooper's Institute, to afford an opportunity to those who were unable to gain admittance at its first delivery. Persons holding Course ticket (not transferable) will be admitted free. Single tickets 50 cents; lady and gentleman 75 cents.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—POST-GRADUATE COURSE.
SCHOOLS OF LAW AND LETTERS.
At the Historical Society Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.
Law.—Professor DWIGHT—At 4 o'clock daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The Professor may be found at the "Oriental," Lafayette-place.
English Language.—Hon. G. P. MARSH.—On Mondays and Wednesdays at 3 o'clock, except Monday, 8th instant, when the hour will be 4.
History of Commerce.—Professor LIEBER.—On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.
Ethics, or Moral Philosophy.—Professor NAIRNE.—Introductory, (free.)—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, and each subsequent Monday afternoon at 2.
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.
At the College, in 49th-st., near 4th-av.
The Mechanics of Ethereal Matter; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Light, Heat and Electricity.—Professor MCCULLOCH.—Monday, 8th, from 1 to 2 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 2 to 3, and on every subsequent Monday and Wednesday at the same hours.
Chemistry, (with practical instruction in the Laboratory.)—Professor JOY.—Tuesday, 9th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 3 to 4, and on each succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, at same hours.
Higher Mathematics, and the Nature and History of Mathematical Science.—Professor DAVIES.—On Monday, 8th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 1 to 2, and each succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at the same hour.
Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the Use of Instruments, general principles of Construction, and Graphics.—Professor PECK.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 9th, and Thursday, 11th, and each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, at the same hour.
Physical Astronomy, and all the Duties of the Observatory.—Professor HACKLEY.—On Monday, 8th, at 3 o'clock, and Thursday, 11th, at 2 o'clock, and on each succeeding Monday and Thursday, at same hours.
TICKETS.—Price, $5 each Course. To be had at the College, at the Historical Society, and from either of the Professors.
CHARLES KING,
President Columbia College.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—LECTURE.—The first lecture, in a series of eight to be given under the auspices of the above Association, will be delivered by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Subject—*The Law of Sympathy applied to Common Life.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Professor LABAR will preside at the organ.
The second Lecture THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, by BAYARD TAYLOR.
Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

ADMISSION CARDS FOR DR. LIEBER'S Lectures *On the History of Commerce* may be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. WESTERMANN, No. 290 Broadway; APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; and CHRISTERN, No. 763 Broadway, in addition to those places already indicated

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI NIGHT.
MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock.
PICCOLOMINI, GAZZANIGA, GHIONI,
SOTO, GASSIER, LORINI,
CARL FORMES.
The sale of reserved seats will commence THIS MORNING at the Academy of Music and C. Breusing's at 8½ o'clock, and at Sibell's, No. 20 Wall-st., at 9.
Tickets and seats for any part of the house, including the Parquet, Circle Balcony, Family Circle and Balcony may be had
IN THE EVENING AT THE DOORS.
To give time for the preparation of the stage for the Grand Ball Scene in the majestic finale, the Opera will be given in four acts. The curtain will, therefore, drop after the Masquerade tergett; the Grand Finale with the ballet, the three orchestras and the union of the choruses will constitute a separate act.
THIS EVENING, MOZART'S IMMORTAL
DON GIOVANNI,
MADAME GAZZANIGA.
Mr. ULLMAN begs to inform the public that Mr. Maretzek, having been unable to secure places in the Havana steamers, has made arrangements with this admired and great artist, who will appear, for the first time in America, in the highly dramatic character of
DONNA ANNA.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. GHIONI.
The Director respectfully calls attention to this gifted young lady, who is one of the principal artists from Her Majesty's Theatre, London. She is one of those fresh artists who are destined to occupy a leading position in the musical world. Mlle. Ghioni will appear as
DONNA ELVIRA.
A part which in her hands becomes quite as important as that of Donna Anna or Zerlina, and in which she has made a sensation at the grand Mozart nights given at her Majesty's Theatre, in London.
MLLE. PICCOLOMINI
will sing the part of Zerlina. It will be the last character but two in which she will appear in New-York. The Director, who, during his annual visits in Europe, has watched the career of Mlle. Piccolomini since she made her début in London three years ago, recommends it to the public as the most captivating part she has yet appeared in, both as regards singing and her inimitable acting.
CARL FORMES
will appear for the first time this season in his great part of
LEPORELLO,
which attracted last season so much attention, as well as the Don Giovanni of
SIGNOR GASSIER.
LORINI, GASPARONI, TAMARO, WEINLICH, MULLER, and all the other artists of the Academy will appear.
The popular danseuse,
MLLE. SOTO,
will appear in one of her admired pas.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE SECOND ACT will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first on the right side of the stage will play
LA GAVOTTE.
while the second on the left side will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras.
On the same occasion will appear, for the first time, the whole of
THE SINGING SCHOOL,
numbering upwards of
THREE HUNDRED PUPILS,
who, together with the regular and increased chorus, will form an ensemble of
FOUR HUNDRED VOICES.
The entire force will be under the direction of
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
who will make his first appearance this season.
MR. ULLMAN
respectfully calls the attention of the public to the above advertisement, and trusts that, after a perusal, the slightly increased price
FOR THIS EXTRAORDINARY OCCASION
will be cheerfully paid, and that the step he has thus taken will be considered as being of absolute necessity.
PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR DON GIOVANNI.
Admission to the Parquet, Balcony and first Circle, $1 50. Reserved seats in Parquet and Balcony, $2 50 and $2, according to location. The Family Circle will be converted into reserved seats, at $1 each. Amphitheatre 50 cents.
NEW PRIVATE BOXES, $12 AND $15.
The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning.
THE FAMILY CIRCLE
has been converted into reserved seats, which may be secured at the ticket offices this morning. Price $1. There will be no 50 cents admission to the Family Circle on the Don Giovanni night. They may likewise be had in the evening, at the door.
Madame LABORDE;
whose name is associated with the most pleasant associations in the memory of opera-goers, will makes her first appearance in
LA SONNAMBULA
in the course of the week. The furore Madame Laborde created in this country, where she began her artistical career, and where she achieved her first triumph, is still fresh in public remembrance. Since that time she has been a leading Prima Donna in the principal European theatres, and has lately been one of the stars of the Paris Grand Opera. Madame Laborde is now regarded as one of the most brilliant singers di Bravura—equal to La Grange and Bosio, whilst her voice retains all the freshness that was so much admired a few years ago.
On Saturday, at 1 o'clock, GRAND MATINEE.
Many persons having been unable to obtain admission to the Matinée of last Saturday, whilst numbers from the neighborhood have been prevented from attending on account of the rainstorm, Mr. Ullman respectfully announces another
GALA MATINEE,
On SATURDAY next, when
Mlle. PICCOLOMINI
Will appear in a
NEW COMIC OPERA,
Which will be given for the first time in America, viz:
LA SERVA PADRONA,
(The Domineering Housemaid.)
This Opera, which was composed a hundred years ago by Paesiello, the father of the modern Italian Opera, and precursor of Rossini, was performed by Mlle. Piccolomini last season, in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the character of the willful and domineering housemaid she achieved one of her greatest triumphs. On the same occasion
SIGNOR MAGGIOROCHI,
principal buffo from Her Majesty's Theatre, will make his first appearance in America.
Other entertainments of a high character, by the greatest artist in the country, will be given on the same occasion; and, altogether, Mr. Ullman pledges himself that next Saturday's Matinée will be even more splendid than that of last week.

THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT THIS EVENING.
Piccolomini, Gazzaniga, début of Mlle. Ghioni, Carl Formes as Leporello, Gassier, Mlle. Soto, Lorini, Muller, Gasparoni, Weinlich. Ballet. Four hundred performers in the chorus and orchestra.
Sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock.
Seats and tickets to all parts of the house may likewise be had at the door.
Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1 each, may be had all day at the ticket offices, and in the Evening at the door.

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Sale of seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock.
Seats and tickets to all parts of the house may likewise be had at the door.
Reserved seats in Family Circle, $1 each, may be had all day at the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.
In order to place this
BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT
within the reach of all, the management have set apart one portion of the interior as a
FAMILY CIRCLE,
admission to which will be
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Box Tickets.....50 cents
Children.....25 cents
NO HALF PRICE.
GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!
Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
First appearance of
MADAME AGNES
on the flying wire.
MONDAY, Nov. 8, 1858.
First night of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all Fairy Tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have heretofore met with, have been induced to present this play with a most liberal outlay. The characters will be sustained by
FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES.
FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!
SPLENDID PROPERTIES!
RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!
BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,
Drawn by
FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,
the whole forming a most brilliant *ensemble*.
CINDERELLA
CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Prince	Miss Clara Terrill
Baron	Miss Eliza Wells
Pedro	Miss Williams
Dandini	Miss Frank
Old Bachelor, aged three years	Master Nixon
Coachman	Master George
Footmen	Masters Charles and John
Pages	Misses Wilson and Axtel
Heralds	Masters Frederick, Axtel and Chicini
Ushers	Masters Ross, Nicolo, Louis and Walter
Cinderella, Clorinda, Thisbe (Daughters of the Baron)	Miss Adelaide, Miss Burx, Miss Murray
Fairy, Godmother to Cinderella	Mrs. Nixon
First Old Maid, aged three years	Miss Margaret
Second Old Maid	Miss Mary

In addition to the play
GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES,
LITTLE ALICE,
The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success.
MELVILLE,
THE WONDER.
Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,
Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND,
RENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL,
Together with twenty-five additional performers.
Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½.
NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.
In order to give better effect to the performance of Cinderella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN A NEW PIECE
ENTITLED PONGO,
HERNANDEZ as the BRAZILIAN APE.
Songs, Burlesque Sayings, Acts. Door open at 6½; commences at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the E. L. Snow Social Union, No. 1, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Cornell's celebrated Band is engaged for the occasion. Tickets, (supper included,) $1 each, to be procured at Mrs. White's, No. 223 Mulberry-st., or any of the Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION
OF
JERUSALEM,
WILL OPEN at the NEW HALL on BROADWAY, near Bleecker-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8.
THIS UNEQUALED WORK OF ART
has been months in preparation, and will be produced in a style regardless of
LABOR AND EXPENSE.
THE LOCALITIES AND BUILDINGS
are

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS
Purchased and for sale by
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 29 Wall-st.

LOFTS TO LET
At No. 16 Warren-st.
Inquire on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Comprising 400 acres, situate in a valley of the Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., within 50 miles of the City, and 8 of the Erie Railroad; upon a lake 10 miles long, unrivaled for beauty of scenery, good fishing, and salubrious atmosphere, rendering it a favorite resort of connoisseurs, sportsmen and invalids. The mansion is handsome and commodious, with every necessary out-building; is well adapted for a public house or private residence, and is furnished. The farm (about two-thirds of which is arable, level and easy to cultivate) is well suited to grass, grain, stock or dairy purposes; has inexhaustible resources of manure, and is abundantly supplied with wood, water and fruit. Terms, $6,000 cash, balance to suit the purchaser. For particulars, apply for a few days at Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., New-York, to S. CALDWELL; or address him afterwards, Greenwood Lake, near Chester, Orange County, N. Y.

TO EMIGRANTS.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET UP A COLONY.—7,000 acres of excellent farming land, in Middle Tennessee, Warren County, including some eight or ten cultivated farms, with cottages, &c., independent of the beautiful residence of the owner. The premises not cleared are studded with fine oaks, chestnuts, hickories, &c. The land is undulating, and the soil well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and producing grass spontaneously in abundance. On the tract are some twenty-five springs, and several streams. In point of location it has many advantages—churches, schools, mills, &c., near—and the Manchester and McMinnville Railroad affords an outlet to market. The healthfulness of this portion of Tennessee is proverbial. Title indisputable. Will be sold at a very low figure, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadst., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 37 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-RATE location for a public house and garden. This property comprises over 40 lots, together with a cottage house and a large number of fine shade trees, and shrubbery. It is situated in the Ninth Ward, within three minutes' walk of the Fulton-av. Railroad. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE. —Persons desirous of buying or purchasing houses and lots in the best situations, and on the most favorable terms, will do well to call on PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 253 Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Murray Hill and opposite the Central Park.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone furnished house, in splendid order, situated in West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; will take a small-size house worth $7,000 or $8,000 in part payment—balance on mortgage. For further particulars, address HENRY, Box No. 1,194, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and on one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY seat of 30 acres and farm of 28 acres; cottage and 9 acres; 1 hour's ride by railroad from New-York; finest prospect in the State; good society, schools, churches, &c.; a pure air; at $250 per acre.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—AT $300 RENT, A NEW AND PLEASant cottage in Brooklyn, with gas and water; tea-room on parlor floor; dumb waiter, &c.; possession at once. The house is in good order, just painted. Full particulars and view of the place at office of JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING-house No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Has gas-fixtures, bath-room, and other improvements suited to a family residence. Apply to HENDRICKS BROTHERS, No. 77 Broad-st., or at No. 93 9th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

THE SECOND STORY, AND A FRONT room in the 3d story, of a house on West 21st-st. to let to a gentleman and wife without children; rent $275. Address J. F. G., Box No. 2,920 Post-Office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON 119TH and 120th sts. for a nice house, either in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—TWO DWELLINGS IN THE UPPER part of the City, with all the modern improvements; a part or the whole. Rent will be taken in Board. Apply at No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 7.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD loft, possession Jan. 1, located between Park-place and Chambers-st., and Broadway and Church-st. Address A. B. & CO., No. 261 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR FULTON OR Wall-st. Ferry, three or four rooms in a nice house for a small family, furnished or unfurnished. Address or inquire of S. P. CHAPIN, No. 408 Broadway.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE BROOKLYN MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL Society will hold its anniversary, at the Brooklyn Institute, in Washington-st., on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 8, at 8 o'clock. The annual oration will be delivered by DANIEL AYRES, M. D., LL. D. The profession and public are cordially invited to be present.
G. D. AYRES, M. D.,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
WM. LAW, M. D., Secretary.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Onderdonk Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Council and Ward Convention.
H. H. BOYD, } Sec'ys. E. ELLIOT, President.
H. B. SMITH, }

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN A BROADWAY stage, somewhere above 14th-st., a small PEARL OPERA GLASS, inclosed in a blue velvet case. The above reward will be given to any one who will leave the same at No. 49 West 23d-st.

$5—LOST—A MOURNING BREAST-PIN, ON Saturday afternoon, Nov. 6, going from 21st-st. and 3d-av., through 23d-st. to 4th-av. and 26th-st. The above reward will be given to any one leaving the same at No. 26 East 23d-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST—A BOX containing FOUR DIAMOND RINGS, between Maiden-lane and 52d-st., supposed to be lost in an 8th-av. car. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 1 Maiden-lane.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 o'clock, going up the 5th-av. from 9th to 20th sts., a lady's gold hunting-cased WATCH, white dial, second-hand. $25 reward will be paid for it at No. 23 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.
During his European tour of this season, Mr. Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar graces of Poland and Hungary, so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; also 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on
TUESDAY Nov. 9,
at 10 o'clock, at the auction room
No. 159 Broadway,
a large assortment of foreign and domestic heavy and shelf goods, consisting, in part, of

Saws, Shovels, Files,	Tack, Augers and Bitts,
Guns, Locks, Snuffers,	Nails, Plyers, Pincers,
Axes and Ax handles,	Drawing Knives, Chisels,
Gouges, Shears, Spades,	Drills, Ship-Scrapers,
Curry Combs, Belts, Braces,	Shovels and Tongs,
Rules, Awls, Chisel-handles, Castors, Gimblets, Bevels,	
Hammers, Hatchets, Butts,	Tape-measures, door-springs,
Steel-faced Anvils,	Sash Fixtures, Chest handles,
Table and Dessert Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Razors,	
Scissors, &c., in lots to suit the City and country trade.	

Also,
An invoice of Registers and Ventilators, assorted sizes and styles.
An invoice of Traveling and Carpet Bags, Trunks, Ladies' Bags, &c.
An invoice of Soaps, Jewelry, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c.
Also,
(By order of the Assignee,)
An assortment of French Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples early on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN.
The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 24th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No 319 State-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn, household furniture, in good order; rosewood parlor suite, in crimson, 7 pieces; etageres, mahogany tête-à-têtes and chairs, mahogany and painted chamber furniture; Brussels, tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, oak dining-room furniture, pier-glasses, mantel ornaments, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the association of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their line to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's dépôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainsbrough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heenskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, P. Bol Ommeganne, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Rolf, Metzee, Pettree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.
P. C. BULKLEY WILL SELL BY ORDER of Jacob W. Feeter, Esq., Receiver, appointed by the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York City, a valuable property in West Bloomfield, Essex County, New-Jersey, about 18 miles from the City, and three minutes' walk from the dépôt at West Bloomfield, formerly owned and occupied by Philip Harmon, Esq., containing about 6 acres of superior land, fronting on the Turnpike road. On the premises is a two-story frame house, about 30x36, (with a kitchen extension,) a large church, barn, fruit and shade trees, &c., &c. Title perfect and sale positive. Terms 10 per cent. at the time and place of sale, the balance on the delivery of the deed. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
38 LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
ON THIRD-AVENUE—Northwest corner 73d-st., 4 lots.
ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—26 lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON FOURTH-AVENUE—Southeast cor. 74th-st., 4 lots.
ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, adjoining above.
The 73d-st. and 3d-av. lots are of proper grade and ready for immediate use; the street containing gas and Croton, and being flagged, curbed, &c. Terms liberal; maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a large and varied assortment of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, hair-cloth and reps, rosewood marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and side tables; rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut and enameled chamber suites; oak dining-room chairs, extension tables, sofa and buffets, hair mattresses, gilt-frame mirrors, book-racks, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, office and library tables, patent secretary bedstead, corner stands, and a general assortment of furniture. Sale peremptory, for cash.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WE DIRECT THE ATTENtion of housekeepers and others in want, to the large and extensive sale of first-class rosewood and mahogany furniture, to take place THIS DAY, at 10½ A. M., at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. —the whole forming the largest and best assortment of furniture offered at auction this season, being the entire contents of a four-story house. Particulars will be found in catalogues, which can be had at the house. Housekeepers and others will find it to their interest to attend. Sale positive.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL AT Auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale consisting of Brussells and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in brocatelle, mahogany washstands, bureaus, rockers, sofas, oak extension tables, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gilt frame mirrors, stair rods, China and kitchen, embracing a large assortment.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a splendid farm of 183 acres, in Dutchess County, town of Milan, N. Y., 6 miles east of Barrytown Station, H. R. R. R., mostly under cultivation; land excellent; neighborhood improved; view fine; well watered; numerous buildings, &c. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st.—nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 198 to 212 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west 1st-av., 15 feet 3¾ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY, 9TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a thorough-bred Arabian stallion, dark gray, long tail, 15 hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and an elegant saddle horse, out of the celebrated mare Sky Scraper, by one of the elegant stallions presented by the Emperor of Morocco to President Pierce.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell 15 cases by the package and case, of those choice roots, at No. 73 William-st., at 11 o'clock SATURDAY, 6th inst., consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcisses, Jonquilles, Lilies, Crocuses, Crown Imperials, &c. All in fine order and worthy the attention of florists and others.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, at No. 73 William-st. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, 10 cases of those choice flower roots, (by the package,) consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crown imperials, crocus, iris, Jonquilles, &c. The roots are sound and well worthy the attention of florists.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
THE ASSIGNEES OF CHARLES H. TALBOT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Liberty-st., the stock and fixtures of a wine and liquor store, comprising a very choice selection of every kind of wines, brandies, gins, whisky, &c., &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—ON TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot close to three minutes.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, 9th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, sale comprises a fine assortment of camelias, azaleas, chrysanthemums, begonias, &c., &c., from J. E. RANCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I. Sale positive without reserve.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION —THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., comprising hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, crown imperials, &c., of first-rate quality, having been imported expressly for private use.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-cased watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 454 Canal-st., the entire Household Furniture, &c., of a family breaking up housekeeping—handsome carpets, fine beds and bedding, parlor suites, China, stoves, &c. A good chance for those in want; sale rain or shine.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA
MADE BY
A. BELMONT,
No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
(No. 65 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 5, 1858. —At the annual election for Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jay Jarvis,	Martin Y. Tweed,
Jas. C. Baldwin,	Wm. Close,
Daniel Burtnett,	Barney Bartram,
Robert Barkley,	Wm. Hall,
Jas. M. McLean,	Josh. N. Barnes,
Wm. J. Valentine,	Chas. Curtis.

And Edward Johnson, Richard Tweed and Charles Horton were elected Inspectors for the next ensuing election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board Jay Jarvis was unanimously re-elected President. S. R. COMSTOCK.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed, a good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, but 60 ods. 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauweecus Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAHN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will receive Sealed Proposals until the 8th day of November inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the sale of eighteen 8 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of $1,000 each or any lesser number, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, said Bonds being required for investment in the Sinking Fund of said La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (304 Bowery, between 66th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NASSAU BANK.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 23, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th November, inclusive. F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by
VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL kinds of Merchandise. Watches bought and sold. No. 7 Cortlandt-st. (up stairs.) M. E. REED.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 202 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to 7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8½c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₰ lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

GALE, COIT & FISHER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING,
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, New-York.
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COIT, GEORGE H. FISHER.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

T. NOAKES,
SHOW-CARD WRITER,
Removed to
No. 385 Broadway.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturer
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP it is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established dépôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE.—THE magnificent willow trees opposite the "Cupola House," in 73d-st., are in danger. Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO., sell the lots on which they front, to-morrow, at auction. If the purchasers could follow the example of the worthy Alderman who erected the six brick houses on the other side of the street, and instead of removing fine trees, SET OUT MORE, they would deserve well of their fellow-citizens, and not injure their fortunes; on the contrary, their property would be largely benefited thereby.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

SHIPPING.

LETTER-BAGS FOR THE PACIFIC, TO leave for St. Johns, N. F., and Galway, on Monday, the 8th inst., will be kept open at the offices of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and No. 64 Broadway, until 1 o'clock of that day, and at KENYON'S, No. 162 Pearl-st.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE.
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 109 and 123 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is *the* ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's Improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Bacon and H

The Alleged Mutiny and Murder on Board the American Ship Golden State.

A difficulty occurred on board the ship *Golden State*, of New-York, lying in the harbor of Penang, on the 19th of July last, which resulted in the homicide of Mr. WILLIAMS, the first officer, and the hanging of CARTER, one of the seamen, for his alleged murder. Two men, MAXWELL and BRUBT, who were also convicted and sentenced to be hung, had their punishment commuted to transportation for life. Three others, named MALCOM, MALONE and LINEN, were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for 18 months for assaulting the second mate, named ORGAN. CARTER was hung on the 11th of August. We have received the following account of this mutiny from an officer on board the *Golden State*, and give it publication:

PENANG, (E. I.,) Aug. 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A dreadful affray occurred on board the American ship *Golden State*, while lying in the harbor, on the 16th ult. On the morning of that day the ship was ready for sea, but for some cause was detained until the next day. The men were called to dinner at 1½ P.M. The boatswain ordered the men to turn to, but they refused, and the fact was reported to the second mate, who repeated the order. They still refused, when the chief officer went forward in company with the second mate. He ordered the men to go to work, but they refused to move, and stated that they had not had their dinner. Mr. WILLIAMS then asked them why they had not said that before, and threatened to shoot them. He then turned to the second mate, saying, "Let us lick them first;" and suiting the action to the word, drew off and knocked one of the men down. One of the others, named CARTER, struck WILLIAMS, who stumbled and fell, and some other struck him with the capstan bars, and then seized him to the capstan. While this was going on, ORGAN, the second mate, who had struck one of the crew, ran off and got his revolver. This he aimed at the men, who were still on the topgallant forecastle, and snapped it three times, but it missed fire. He then threw it down and ran aft, pursued by one of the men with a capstan bar. He overtook ORGAN on the poop and beat him severely, but he afterwards got clear and ran into the cabin. The carpenter set the Ensign Union down as a signal of distress, and the mutineers (?) lowered away the boat, went on shore, and gave themselves up to the authorities. The boatswain, with the remaining men, went ashore to obtain a doctor. Meantime a physician from one of the East India Company's ships came on board and assisted Dr. SCOTT in dressing the wounds of Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. ORGAN and the boatswain's mate, who had received a blow on the head with a capstan bar. The wounded men were then taken to the Hospital, where Mr. WILLIAMS died the next morning of his wounds. ORGAN and the boatswain's mate recovered.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., all the men were brought up for trial for the murder of WILLIAMS. Three of them, CARTER, MAXWELL and BRUBT, were found guilty of the murder of WILLIAMS, and were sentenced to be hanged. The rest were tried for assault and battery on ORGAN, and three of them—MALCOM, MALONE and LINEN—were convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for eighteen months. The rest, twelve in number, were discharged. On the 10th inst. the sentence of MAXWELL and BRUBT was commuted to transportation for life; and on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th, CARTER suffered execution, a victim to the Marine laws of the United States, which allow officers of American ships to practice with impunity cruelties which are not tolerated on board the vessels of any other nation of the whrld.

The ship was three months and four days out when this affray occurred, and it was the first act of disobedience committed by them. By giving the foregoing a place in your columns, I hope it will have the effect to check the brutality so common among American officers towards their crews, which now so much disgraces them in the eyes of other nations. Some change in the marine code of the United States is very necessary for the protection of the sailor as well as of the ships and cargoes committed to their care.

A PETTY OFFICER
ON BOARD THE GOLDEN STATE.

Captain Horace Bell Released—His Arrival at Home.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger, 3d.

HORACE BELL reached here about 9 o'clock yesterday evening. His bail was fixed by the examining magistrates in Brandenburgh at $750, which was given by citizens of that place, when BELL was released, and, in company with some of his Indiana friends, came up on the first boat. As soon as his arrival became known, a large crowd gathered together, and insisted upon his going to the theatre at Woodward Hall, where he was brought upon the stage, and made a few remarks, though evidently laboring under great embarrassment. The play was "Horace Bell," in which Miss DENIN performed the part of the hero. We are assured that Mr. BELL's appearance upon the stage was entirely repugnant to his feelings, but that he was in a measure forced to it by the importunities of the crowd, by whom he was vociferously cheered.

We presume no piece of intelligence could have been more unwelcome to the Brandenburghers than the news of the arrest of BELL, and his arrival among them. They were in the fix of the officer who drew an elephant in a lottery. They had got him, but where were they to keep him, and wha were the to do with him? They put him in jail, it is true, but fearing that would not hold him, they took him out, and hid him in the brush away out in the "Barrens." They were heartily sick of the whole Bell business, and were glad to get rid of HORACE by admitting him to a nominal bail and giving the bonds themselves. We presume the case will never be brought to trial, and that the Brandenburgh people don't want it tried.

Circumstances have given Mr. HORACE BELL a great deal of notoriety, but we have no idea that he will permit himself to be very extensively "lionized." He is undoubtedly as brave as JULIUS CÆSAR, as well as a true son and brother. True merit, such as his, is proverbially modest, and Mr. BELL, his friends tell us, has no wish to keep himself prominently before the public. His act was one which most men will commend, instead of regarding it as one deserving of punishment. It was so regarded by our citizens who took so active a part in procuring his liberation. The active interference of his friends has procured Mr. BELL his liberty, not by violence, but by an appeal to that innate love of justice and right, which we hope and believe animates the breasts alike of Indianians and Kentuckians.

It is possible that we have not yet seen the end of this case, but whatever further steps may be taken, on either side of the Ohio, we hope they may be taken in strict conformity with law. Unquestionably the men who forcibly abducted BELL are deserving of the severest punishment. *Their* motive was not to uphold the law, neither were they animated by filial or fraternal love. It was simply to get hold of the few dollars which had been offered for the delivery of BELL in Kentucky. There is nothing about *their* offence which makes it excusable, and they are deserving of all the punishment which the law prescribes for such offences as that of which they are guilty.

Another Chapter of the Rochester Tragedy—Confession of Mrs. Littles.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, 6th.

We were yesterday morning furnished with an advance copy of a pamphlet entitled, "The Confession of SARAH E. LITTLES—being an authentic narrative of the facts connected with the murder of her husband, CHARLES E. LITTLES, at Rochester, N. Y., on the night of the 19th of December, 1857, for which her brother, MARION IRA STOUT, was hung, and she was sent to Sing Sing State Prison; together with some reflections on the affair, deduced by the facts presented." There are twenty-four pages in this pamphlet. The confession of Mrs. LITTLES, which was obtained at the Prison last Saturday, by a gentleman who visited her for that purpose, fills five pages, and is attested by a *fac simile* of her hand-writing. It was signed in the presence of the Matron and several officers of the Prison. The work contains a view of the scene of the murder, likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. LITTLES, and a representation of the hammer with which the murder was committed. The portraits are not, in our opinion, very good.

Mrs. LITTLES' story appears to be candidly given. It presents substantially the same state of facts as that given us some time since by her counsel, Mr. PERRY, but which it was thought unadvisable to publish them. As might be expected, the "Last Writings" of IRA are emphatically contradicted, in most respects by Mrs. LITTLES, and she emphatically exonerates Mr. PATTERSON from any connection with or knowledge of the events of the fatal night. She says she was not in company with him for two months previous to the murder. She denies the charge of incest with IRA. The pamphlet will sell as well as that containing IRA's "Writings." In fact, a person who is in possession of either ought to have the other, in order to understand all the circumstances. We believe something like twelve thousand copies of the latter have already been disposed of, and it is highly probable that [illegible] of Mrs. LITTLES' statement will create a [illegible]

[illegible] HAMMOND'S SPEECH.—The *National* [illegible] speaks of the speech of Senator [illegible] South Carolina, which we published on [illegible]day: "We need not direct the reader's attention [illegible] the views announced by Mr. HAMMOND with reference to the inexpediency of territorial extension, the [illegible]uisition of Cuba, the absorption of Mexico, the [illegible]rival of the Slave-trade, and other kindred topics. [illegible]on them all he utters opinions which have evidently been formed only after due deliberation, and which are entitled to only the greater weight as being the matured results of a philosophical mind, [illegible]led to consider questions which have come to receive a delusive aspect from the sectional lights by which they have been placed, and the sectional [illegible]possessions to which they have commonly, though, as Mr. HAMMOND conclusively shows, deceitfully made their appeal. With reference to the [illegible]afety of the South," it will be seen that Mr. H. does not belong to the class of despairing patriots. He thinks that the South, as represented by such timid spirits, has long been undervaluing her moral strength, "lamenting her weakness and croaking about dangers" when she should rather practice the calmness and composure of conscious security. How [illegible] truth there is in this view we need not pause to demonstrate, and we cite it mainly for the sarcasm [illegible] at so justly points for the benefit of those who, [illegible]eeming to be the champions of the South, are most forward in disparaging her ability to command the respect she deserves in the Confederacy.

[illegible]AIRS OF THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.—The cases of contempt in connection with the [illegible] Life and Trust Company, engaged the attention [illegible]he United States District Court yesterday, Judges [illegible]AIN and LEAVITT on the bench. Six of the defendants made satisfactory answers, and were discharged. [illegible]r cases, including that of Sheriff MATHEWS, are [illegible] pending. We publish a full report of the proceedings on the first page. An extraordinary amount [illegible]gal talent is engaged in these trials, and if the [illegible]s are not well managed, it will not be for want of [illegible] lawyers. Among those who took part yesterday [illegible] five ex-Judges, viz: Wright, Hoadley, Cook, [illegible], Coffin and Mathers; also, Messrs. Stanbery, [illegible]ean, Todd, Lincoln, Worthington and Taylor. [illegible] if the assets do not foot up largely, the expenses will.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 6.*

The Turf.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Nov. 6.—Match, $500 a side; mile heats to wagons; best 3 in 5; wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.

H. Woodruff, b. m. *Jo*	1	1	1
S. Hoagland, b. m.	2	2	2

Time—2:48—2:48½—2:49½.

UNION COURSE, L.I—Great Trotting, Friday, Nov. 5.—Match, $2,000; mile heats in harness.

H. Woodruff, bl. g. *Native American*	1	1	
Geo. Spicer, b. g. *Lantern*	2	2	

Time—1st heat, quarter 39—half mile 1:18—mile 2:34. 2d heat, 37—1:15—2:32¾.

The race was a one-sided affair. *Native American* was the favorite previous to starting at $100 to $30, and won in good style. The track was heavy from rain and the time was, therefore, very fast. The winner is a slashing black gelding, and was raised in Kentucky. He was brought to New-York about three years ago by Mr. W. STUTZ, who purchased him at the high figure of $5,000, for Mr. MONNOT. It is reported that he trotted in a private trial in 2 minutes and 24 seconds. This horse once met with an accident in being led out of the stable. He slipped and sprained his back and it was feared that he would never be fit to trot a race; but he is all right now and is a match for *Flora Temple*, *Lancet*, or any other nag on the Turf. Exciting matches are to come off this month. *Lantern* is matched against the celebrated pacer *Pet*, for $1,000 a side. *Lantern* is also matched against *Ethan Allen*, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in double harness, for $5,000. This race will come off on the 16th.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Friday, Oct. 29.—Trotting Match, $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

W. B. Fish, b. m. *Kate Miller*	2	2	1	1
R. Tuttle, br. m. *Lady Cudney*	1	1	2	2

Time—2:43—2:42—2:43—2:42.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, Oct. 26.—Purse $100, mile heats; best 3 in 5 to road harness.

Mr. Mc.'Cs. gh. c. *Dick*	1	2	1	1
Mr. B.'s, gh. c. *Tiger*	2	1	3	2
Mr. W.'s, b. c. *Mike*	3	3	2	3
Mr. W.'s, ro. s. *Rogers*	4	4	4	4

Time—3:00—3:01¼—2:57—2:58.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Monday, Oct. 25; match $200: mile heats in harness.

J. Whelpley, b. g. *Tom Thumb*	1	1
H. Woodruff, br. mare	2	2

Time—2:50—2:48.

TROTTING AT SYRACUSE.—Lyons' Course, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858. Purse $100; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

Mr. ——'s b. g. *Joe Wright*	2	2	1	1
Mr. ——'s ch. g. *Frank Hayes*	1	1	2	2

Time—2:34—2:34½—2:36—2:36—2:37.

Trotting on the same Course Oct. 16, 1858. Purse $75, $25 to the second best; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Wm. H. Saunder gr. m. *Belle of Brandon*....	1	2	1	2 2
J. Springsteed ch. g. *George Dawson*	2	1	2	1 1
O. C. Seymour ch. g. *Frank Hayes*	3	3	dr.	

Time—2:33¾—2:32½—2:33¼—2:34—2:35.

The last Legislature of Minnesota, which was Democratic, passed an act that its successor should not assemble in two years, unless called together by Governor SIBLEY. The returns make it very evident that the Legislature is clearly Republican, which renders it exceedingly probable that Gov. SIBLEY will never call it together at all; so that the terms of the members elect will come and go with no chance whatever, on their part, to perform any duties.

It is reported that a pardon will shortly be issued by the British Government to Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish exile.

M. Barrot, French Minister at Brussels, has been appointed to the embassy at Madrid.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussells, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6.

$2,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75	106	
5,000	Indiana St. 5s	92	
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	93½	
4,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	
500	do	96	
3,000	do	95⅞	
38,000	Missouri St. 6s	89¾	
6,000	Cal. St. 7s, n. b.	90	
2,000	Brook'n C. W. L.	101⅜	
1,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	90⅜	
2,000	do	91	
5,000	Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	79	
5,000	Erie R. Con. b. '71	36½	
20,000	H. Rv. R. 3d M. b.	60	72
20,000	do	c	72
3,000	Harlem 2d M. Bds.		82½
3,000	M. So. S. Fnd. Bds.		75½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.		94½
14,000	La C. & Mil. l. g. bds		25¾
5,000	do	b80	25⅞
44,000	C. St. P'l. & Fond Dulac l. g. bds		12
[50	LaC. & Mil. R. R. s60		4¾
113	do		4⅝
715	Clev. & Tol. In bds.		61
50	Phœnix Bank		112
10	Am. Ex. Bank		106⅜
5	Metrop. Bank		110¾
40	Far. L. & T. Co.		60
45	Del. & Hud. Canal		98
35	Pacific Mail S. Co.		104¾
100	do		b30.106¾
100	do		b30 aft. 10. 106¾
1625	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		83¾
100	do		s10 83¾
100	do		b3 83⅞
200	do		b10 83¾
100	do		b15 83¾
50	do		83¾
250	do		s10 83¾
250	do		b60 83¾
50	do		s60 83½
241	Erie Railroad		16¾

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	Brook. C. W. L'n.	101⅜	
10,000	Mill. & Miss. 2d M. 10 Bds	b60	65
1,000	do		65
1,000	do		64
2,000	Mich. S. & N. I. Bds.		75⅜
15	Merchants' Bank		114½
75	Pac. Mail S. Co.	s10	106¾
10	do		106¾
[50	Chic. & R. I. RR.	s10	65⅝
200	do		65¾
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.		85¼
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30	23½
100	do		23⅝
100	M. S. & N. I. G. Sk.	b60	52⅜
50	do	s30	52⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		75¾
300	Harlem Railroad		12¾
300	Harlem R. R. Pref'd		28½
300	Reading Railroad		51¾
1100	do		51¾
100	do	b30	51¾
700	do	s10	51¾
200	do	s30	51¾
750	Cl. & Tol. R. R.		33⅜
200	do		33¼
50	Mich. C. R. R.	b30	55
75	do		55½
50	do	b10	55½
100	do	s30	54¾
50	do	b60	55
200	do		55
250	Mich. S. & N. R. R.		23½
300	do	b60	23½
300	do	b30	23⅜
300	do	c	23⅜
50	do	s30	23½
50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.		52¼
100	do		52¾
100	do	s30	52¾
200	do		52¾
100	do	b60	52¾
100	do	b7	52¾
150	Panama R. R.	b7	119
10	do		119
100	do	b60	119
170	Ill. Central R. R.		84
300	do	s60	83
100	do		83¾
50	do	s60	83¼
400	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		11
260	Gal. & Chic. R.		75¾
150	do		75⅞
150	do	s10	75¾
50	do	b60	75¾
1,150	Chic. & R. I. R.		65¾
50	do		65⅝
50	do	s10	65¾

MONDAY, Nov. 8—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $2,652,317. The same week last year, $1,621,059. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,252,200, against $1,804,553 the same week last season. The Export of Specie, $185,051. The same week last year, $227,000 The Domestic movement of Specie has again been against the City, and to the South and West. The remittances, however, are in smaller sums than the previous week, and the Banks have been assisted by the net disbursement of $895,539 from the Sub-Treasury. The present balance in that establishment is $8,256,812, against $9,151,581 at the close of the previous week. The last Bank average stood $26,707,817. A further reduction, we understand, is generally calculated upon on the Street, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, though we have no present reason to believe that the difference will be important in amount or material in its bearing upon the market for Money, which closed easier, if possible, and cheaper on Saturday than it opened on Tuesday, after the last average was officially declared. The Stock Brokers are supplied at from 3@4 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, at call, and the Discount Brokers are placing prime short bills at 4@4½ ℔ cent., and bills running over 90 days at 5@6 ℔ cent. This state of things, so very unusual at this season of the year, seems the more likely to continue down to the December holidays from the low rates of discount reported from London, and the turn of the Exchange here against that capital. The Bank rate has fallen to 10 9½ ℔ cent., and merchant bills are in free supply at 10 8½ to 10 9½ ℔ cent. The opinion was somewhat different at several of the large Banks early in the week, but at the close there was little or no response to advance of terms by other lenders. The truth seems to be that the present wants of legitimate trade are greatly below the discount facilities of the market.

According to the official Custom-house summary, by months, of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published a few days ago, the import entries for ten months of the calendar year, of foreign dry goods and general merchandise amounted to.....$126,620,000

Added one week in November	2,652,317
Total to date	$129,472,317
Against same time, 1857	200,445,059
Decrease this year to date	$70,972,742

The same tables make the Export of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles reëxported) for ten months of the year to October 31.....$51,399,000
Add one week in November.....1,252,200

Total to date	$52,651,200
Against same time, 1857	63,839,553
Decrease this year to date	$11,188,353

The export of Specie is made by the same tables to Oct. 31.....$23,631,000
Add one week in November.....185,051

Total to date	$23,816,051
Against same time in 1857	34,012,000
Decrease this year to date	$10,195,949

The receipts of California Gold and Foreign Specie at this port to the 1st November inst., since Jan. 1, 1858, are:

From California	$30,140,031
Europe, Mexico, &c	2,110,000
Total receipts	$32,250,031
In 1857, to same date:	
From California.....$25,550,843	
From abroad.....9,183,000—	34,733,843
Decrease this season	$2,483,812

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	105@104¾	int. fm. Jan.	
New-York Central	86¼@83½	@84	@83½
New-York and Erie	16¾	@16¼	@16¾
Reading	52¾	@51¾	@51⅞
Rock Island	68¼	@65¼	@65⅝
Michigan Southern	24¾	@23½	@23⅝
Michigan Southern preferred	54	@52¼	@52¾
Michigan Central	58¼	@54¾	@55¼
Toledo	34¾	@33¼	@33⅞
Galena	80¾	@75¼	@75½
Illinois Central	86¾	@83¼	@83¾
Pacific Mail	107	@105	@106¼
Panama	121¾	@118½	@119
Missouris	89¾	@88⅞	@89½
Virginias	96	@95¼	@96
Tennessees	94¼	@93¼	@93¼
La Crosse Bonds	28¼	@25¼	@25¾
Illinois Central Bonds	96	@93¾	@94¾
California Sevens	91	@89½	@90

The Stock market, which left off on Saturday week with some evidences of firmness, after a decline from the top rates of the recent upward speculation of 2@2½ ℔ cent, opened dull on Monday, and soon gave way in nearly all the Share prices. This was followed on Tuesday and Wednesday by weaker bids and sales on the State and Railway Bond list, and there was no reaction and little steadiness until about the close of the week. It will be noticed from our table, that the additional decline is, on State Securities, ½ ℔ cent.; on Illinois Central Bonds, 2 ℔ cent.; on La Crosse Land Grants, 2½ ℔ cent. In other descriptions of Railway Bonds the dealings were irregular. The various issues of New-York Central and New-York and Erie were steady, at previous rates, and in demand at the close. State Stocks also left off in demand and tending to better prices again, the supply or offering of Missouris, Virginias and Tennessees being moderate. There was a heavy fall in the 10 ℔ cents. of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, owing to some legal injunction at Milwaukee, where the Coupon is to be paid.

On the Share dealings, the most decided weakness was shown on Galena and Chicago. The *short* sales, of late, have been quite free, and this disposition among the speculators on the Street has been favored by an increased supply of cash certificates, and the October return of the traffic on the line, which falls about $51,000 below the previous estimate. The estimate for the six months within which the February dividend must be earned, called for $190,000 in October. The actual is $139,000. The whole surplus on that estimate, over a 4 ℔ cent division, was $110,000. The figures for November were set down at $175,000; December, $100,000, and January $100,000. The short earnings by the Rock Island line weaken that stock also, which fell off to 65¼@65⅝ ℔ cent. The financial position of both companies is free from floating-debt embarrassment, so that the question of dividend turns mainly upon the current earnings. We understand that the cash means of the Rock Island would authorize at least 3 ℔ cent. dividend from the income balance on the last official report. The subsequent payments would then be $49,000 for the half-yearly interest on the funded debt, Jan. 10, and $62,500 half-yearly interest on the Bureau Valley lease, Feb. 1. The fuel for the road has been paid for considerably in advance, and the line is being economically operated. The difficulty—and for the time it is, of course, a serious one—is the very light condition of the traffic, which in that section of Illinois has been cut down nearly one-half by the small Wheat crop and the general depression of business since the crisis. The new Corn crop is turning out better, but this will scarcely be available before Spring. In reference to the Iowa connections of the line, 107 miles of the Mississippi and Missouri Road are now open to business, and the work is to be prosecuted actively to the Nebraska boundary. In Iowa, however, trade is slow in its recovery from the revulsion of last Fall, and the new crop is only a moderate one.

The weakness of Galena and Rock Island has affected the other Western shares, although both the Michigan Roads are doing a fair traffic, and without competing rates, as in previous seasons. The local business seems to have been less damaged by the crisis than on some of the lines fur ther West. The following is the comparative return of the Michigan Southern for October:

	1858.	1857.
From Passengers	$97,270 41	$135,120 50
Freight	94,459 88	78,395 44
Mails	4,635 14	4,118 00
Express and miscellaneous	15,275 90	5,871 93
Total	$211,641 33	$223,505 87
Expense	84,381 28	144,570 88
Net earnings	$127,260 05	$78,934 99

The dealings in New-York Central during the week were quite active, though as the price receded below 85 ℔ cent., the cash sales fell off, and at the close of the week, both on Friday and Saturday, the speculation, both for another upward turn and for lower prices, seemed pretty equally divided. After the rate struck 84@83½ ℔ cent., the *Bull* account took the Stock freely, and the sales of the two days ranged, altogether between these figures, closing 83⅜ bid. Hudson, Harlem and Erie shares were also steady at the close, while Reading receded to 51¼@⅜ ℔ cent on the moderate tonnage of the week, which the Philadelphia *Ledger* ascribes to an advance in coal freights, by sea, at Port Richmond.

The English mails by the *America* at Boston, which were delivered here on Saturday brought nothing important in regard to American Stocks. An arrival at St. Johns, four days later, reports the English Funds ¼@¼ firmer, but the Cotton and Grain trade at Liverpool dull. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, broker in American Stocks in London, writes by the *America*:

"In American Securities there has been rather more doing than of late. The United States new 5 ℔ cent. bonds are freely offered at 95. New-York Central shares remain steady at 74@76. There is a steady demand for all classes of this company's bonds. Erie shares are flat at 15, sellers, but third mortgage bonds have improved 4 ℔ cent. during the week, closing at 70. The price of unsecured bonds is purely nominal. Michigan Central (1882) Bonds have been offered by many parties, who took them when that loan was issued last Autumn, during the panic, at 70, and there not being at the moment any buyers, the quotation has given way. At the close, however, they are rather firmer. In Illinois shares, very few transactions have taken place; they are inactive at 24@23 discount. The dividend has been dealt in at $2 50 for each $5 of scrip. Construction Bonds have been flat at 80, but close strong, buyers at that price."

The following are the Interior Exchange rates and prices for Land Warrants, reported by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, on Saturday:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	¼ @ —	Mobile	par.
New-England	½ @ —	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	½ @ —
Jersey	½ @ —	Indiana Free	1¼ @ —
Philadelphia	½ @ —	Missouri	½ @ —
Penn. Country	½ @ —	Michigan	¾ @ —
Penn. par in Phil.	½ @ —	Illinois and Wis.	1¼ @ —
Baltimore City	¼ @ —	Tennessee Old	1 @ —
Maryland	½ @ —	Tennessee Free	2 @ —
Virginia Old	½ @ —	Canada	½ @ —
Virginia Free	¾ @ —	Phila. Checks	¼ @ —
North Carolina	½ @ ¾	Balt. Checks	¼ @ —
S. Carolina & Ga.	¾ @ —	Boston Checks	½ @ —
New-Orleans	Par @ ¼ pr.		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying	Selling.
160 acres	82	85
120 acres	72	75
80 acres	82	85
40 acres	110	115

Market more active.

Thompson's Reporter, of Saturday, says of the new banks in Iowa:

"The Board of Control of the State Bank is as follows:

State Directors of the Central Board representing the People—Benjamin Lake, Hoyt Sherman, one vacancy.

Directors of the Central Board representing the Branches.—Chester Wood, of the Muscatine Branch; W. T. Smith, of the Oskaloosa Branch; S. J. Kerkerood, of the Iowa City Branch; H. Rice, of the Davenport Branch; R. Bronson, of the Dubuque Branch; P. M. Casada, of the Desmoines Branch; T. Whitney, of the Mt. Pleasant Branch; S. F. Miller, of the Keokuk Branch.

Its special duties are to furnish circulating notes to the Branches, registered and countersigned—to receive and invest the safety fund of 12½ ℔ cent. on the circulation furnished—to require monthly reports, and to advise and diotate generally in all matters of business. CHESTER WEED is President, and W. T. SMITH, Vice-President. The Branches are officered as follows: *Muscatine Branch*—A. O. Patterson, President; A. O. Warfield, Cashier. *Merchants' Branch, Davenport*—George L. Davenport, President; B. B. Woodward, Cashier. *Iowa City Branch*—E. Clark, President; Thomas L. Cox, Cashier. *Dubuque Branch*—F. V. Goodrich, President; R. E. Graves, Cashier. *Oscaloosa Branch*—John White, President; W. T. Smith, Cashier. *Keokuk Branch*—S. F. Miller, President; J. W. McMillen, Cashier. *Mount Pleasant Branch*—L. Dewey, President; T. Whitney, Cashier. *Desmoines Branch*—F. R. West, President; W. Hussey, Cashier. Additional Branches are in process of organization. The charter permits of thirty Branches in all, and an aggregate capital of ix millions, and an aggregate circulation of two-and-a-half millions. The present paid-up capital is but $250,000, laying the basis for $500,000 circulation."

The latest San Francisco market report by the Overland mail, is to 9th October. The regular steamer mail of the 20th, with the usual half-monthly treasure shipment, will be due here by Thursday or Friday next. The market report referred to is as follows:

Flour—Sales at $9 25@$10 50. Wheat—400 bags sold at 3c.; 280 do. at 2¾c. Barley—500 bags sold at 95c.; 400 do. at 97½c.; 1,000 do. and 500 do. at $1 ℔ 100 lbs. Oats—No sales reported. Potatoes—Sales at 1½c.@1¾c. ℔ lb. Lard—Sales of 50 cases and 100 do. Coburn's, on private terms. Hams—27 tcs. brined, sold to arrive, on private terms. Butter—8 casks containing kitts, JAY L. ADAMS, sold at 45c.; 68 firkins, ex *Radiant*, private. Apples—125 half bbls. choice dried sold at 12½c. Rice—700 mats Batavia sold at 4¾c.@5c. Coffee—50 bags Rio sold at 15c. Soap—500 boxes Fay's sold at auction on account of underwriters, at 5½c. Candles—Sales of 500 boxes Grant's and 350 do. Knapp's, on private terms. Gin—100 cases Robert's Schiedam sold at auction at $4 37½. Hops—10 bales ex *Golden Gate*, and 15 do. ex *M. L. Sutton*, sold on private terms. Coal—Sale ex *Lucknow*, of 150 tons, and 219 do. ex *Sutton*, all private.

The earnings of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad for October, compare as follows:

1858	$43,221 21
1857	39,132 58
Increase	$4,088 63

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Oct. 30.	Loans. Oct. 23.	Specie. Oct. 30.	Specie. Oct. 23.
Citizens' Bank	2,148,073	4,171,663	2,807,264	2,763,651
Canal Bank	2,129,477	2,147,125	784,308	863,356
Louisiana	2,857,240	2,674,824	2,694,708	2,664,146
Louisiana State	4,133,945	4,085,294	2,715,887	2,608,194
Mech. & Trad.	652,223	672,995	529,129	421,341
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,322,386	1,288,832	673,205	535,363
Southern Bank	179,586	186,380	637,556	576,607
Union Bank	1,178,149	1,137,983	491,817	433,339
Bank of J. Robb	274,809	255,716	235,812	213,311
Crescent City	980,176	983,413	302,871	278,613
Bank of America	689,806	661,825	305,306	320,849
Total	18,545,880	18,366,049	12,177,863	11,678,770
	Increase...$279,831		Increase...$499,093	

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Oct. 30.	Circulation. Oct. 23.	Deposits. Oct. 30.	Deposits. Oct. 23.
Citizens' Bank	2,214,755	2,208,195	4,803,803	4,637,658
Canal Bank	573,510	579,060	1,297,499	1,370,079
Louisiana	742,489	765,169	3,945,032	3,746,478
Louisiana State	434,285	1,459,105	4,462,797	4,187,753
Mech. & Traders'	178,715	180,315	909,505	757,051
Bk. of N. Orleans	421,895	411,305	1,206,971	989,617
Southern Bank	206,810	204,205	263,284	233,925
Union Bank	532,230	523,625	853,932	791,529
Bank of J. Robb	370,570	367,405	315,987	295,810
Crescent City	1,204,015	1,204,015	409,339	345,138
Bank of America	177,575	181,360	541,482	518,952
Total	6,986,839	7,004,259	19,009,231	17,874,990
	Decrease...$18,420		Increase...$1,134,241	

Banks.	Exchange. Oct. 30.	Exchange. Oct. 23.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 30.	Due Dist. Banks. Oct. 23.
Citizens' Bank	1,962,635	1,794,238	459,353	419,376
Canal Bank	1,465,015	1,412,508	138,333	149,020
Louisiana	767,090	668,560	882,151	908,